THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,223—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 4. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
11th "	DELTA	8053	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 394	Rs. 743 or Rs. 591
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 457	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,380	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1911
D. Balduino	4,380	G. Maganzine	15th Mar. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No.1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No.2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No.3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	5th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	6th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	9th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 5th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 9th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A steamer on or about the 14th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

3rd January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	......	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	......	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb.	1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th "	"
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May	"
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 653	995
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 7th January next. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALE

OF SURPLUS CHRISTMAS STOCK

at a reduction of 2 annas in the rupee.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THURSDAY, 5TH; FRIDAY, 6TH; AND SATURDAY, 7TH INST.

'XMAS HAMPERS,
'XMAS STOCKINGS,
CRACKERS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,
FRUITS, in jars and in tins, &c., &c., &c.
ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a dis of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. [illegible] Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness [illegible] the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the [illegible] for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

THE ARRIVAL.

Experienced cyclists will hail it with enthusiasm.

There are so many fine points to get enthusiastic about in the

NEW

DUNLOP

For 1911.

It is easy to see that the advent of such a tyre means

THE DEPARTURE

of the slipping and skidding bugbear.

NOTE.—The walls are strengthened by the double line of rubber studs, which, acting in conjunction with the familiar grooved and lettered tread, neutralize all kinds of adverse road conditions.

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,

WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

Recently Specially appointed Motor Tyre Manufacturers to
H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL

MOTOR

SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND [redacted] RAILWAY.

SEALED TE... SUPPL... BINE, L... CYLI... T... pril to ... Manager, O. ... will be received at ... DAY, the 17th Feb. ... in sealed covers super... pply of Oils." ... instructions will render the Tender ... with further consideration. ... must be submitted on the prescribed form, ... which may be obtained from the Chief Store... O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on pay... of Rs. 3 per form.

Samples of Oils tendered for, and which should not be less than two gallons in quantity, must be forwarded freight paid to the Chief Store-Keeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, to reach him not later than the 6th Feb. 1911.

The M... not bind himself to accept the ... of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-Keeper.

... Store-Keeper's Office,
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway,
Lucknow, the 23rd Dec. 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, TOOLS and HARDWARE, and UNIFORM MATERIALS, required by the O. & R. State Railway, during the 12th months, from 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

Tenders must be addressed to the "Manager, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow," and will be received at his Office, up to 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1911. They must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores."

Neglect of these instructions will render the Tender liable to rejection without further consideration.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form copies of which may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The forms are classed as follows:—

I. Indigenous Stores.
II. Tools and General hardware.
III. Uniform Material.

Samples of all items tendered for must be forwarded freight paid, to the Chief Store-keeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, to reach him not later than the 6th February, 1911.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.

Chief Store-keeper's Office,
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway,
Lucknow, dated 23rd December, 1910.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR WINTER CLOTHING MATERIALS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDER FOR WINTER CLOTHING MATERIALS," are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha,) up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1911 (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present,) for certain country Stores to be supplied for 12 months commencing 1st April, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from out-stations in accordance with terms noted, in the form of Tender. The following are the items required:—

1.	Cloth Serge Blue No I.............	4,500	Yards.
2.	„ „ „ No. II.............	45,000	Yards.
3.	Cloth Blue double milled........	500	„
4.	Cloth blue superfine...............	2,500	„
5.	Cloth Grey Oxford..................	3,000	„
6.	Cloth Serge Grey natural	800	„
7.	Cloth Grey Blanketting	30,000	„

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what mills in India the materials will be made.

3. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Board at the principal Railway Stations on the North-Western Railway and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Store Keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each tender form.

4. Samples of the various items tendered for legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Monday the 30th January.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in Lahore Circle Currency Notes only when the deposit required is under 500 Rupees. When 500 and over, Government Securities must be tendered. In both cases they should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt should be attached to the form of tender. The Government Security will require to be endorsed in favor of the Manager, North-Western Railway.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd December, 1910.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.
OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.
TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.
Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NO[redacted]

THE KI... [redacted] ...rs. ...ce that ... conducted ...men to Europe, ... most interesting ... Scotland. ...companied by an English ...t and will leave Bombay per ... "ARABIA," May 6th, and will ...nd O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, ...s for each person (including ALL expenses).

1st class throughout ....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class ....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY,
AND
XMAS GIFTS.
CONSULT
P. MEHTA & CO.,
INDIA'S CHEAPEST AND UP-TO-DATE JEWELLERS.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.
Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.
109, Medow Street.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS. COMMISSION AGENTS WANTED.

A FIRM of MANUFACTURERS and SHIPPERS at Manchester (England), want a substantial PARSEE FIRM, to act as AGENTS, on Commission, in Bombay, for Indent Business in Printed Cotton Piece-Goods, Dyed and Colored Woven Cotton Piece-Goods. Applicants must have good connection among Native Buyers of these classes of goods. State full particulars and give references if possible in England. Address "K 15," c/o W. H. SMITH & SON, Advertising Agents, Blackfriars St. Manchester, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

THE CONCERN of the AKOLA NATIVE COTTON G. P. AND SPINNING Co., Ltd., Akola (Berar), consisting of sixty Gins, Two Cotton Presses, Two preparations of Spinning with 6468 spindles, 126 Looms (with entire preparatory machinery) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 22nd January, 1911, at Akola.

One preparation of Spinning and 126 Looms were erected in 1907.

The site is 7 acres 29 gunthas, most favourably situated in the heart of the town, near the cotton market, and pays to the Government an annual rent of Rs. 343-3-0. The mill is working in all its departments and will be sold while working.

For further particulars apply to

K. E. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Board of Liquidators.

Akola, 30th December, 1910.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

(1). To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3). To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(4). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 28th December, 1910.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation, are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

[redacted]SEMENTS.

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NEW YEAR ATTRACTION.
OUR STAR FILM,
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We are shown a thrilling incident in the life of Napoleon showing how he rewarded bravery. A dramatic and pathetic picture which will interest all. Also our New Year Programme full of new and novel, dramatic and comic films.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4TH.
The Usual Sessions, and at 9-30 evening, SPORTS on SKATES will be held for PRIZES, and some exciting events will take place.
THURSDAY to SATURDAY, AS USUAL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

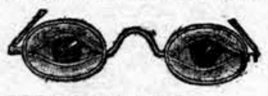
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MATHERAN.
ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—

Terms for Board and Lodging, &c, to E. K. KHAN.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Barodai



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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA Girgaum, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A nice selection of GOLD and SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, Fancy Artistic Clocks, Timepieces, Leather Goods, etc.—D. B. PUNDOLE & SONS, 17, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Becha Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 5 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. A. Bhicajee, Jeweller, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, also a suit of white enamelled and painted bed-room furniture, rich crockery, glassware and platedware, standing and table wind-proof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of the late C. A. Wordsworth, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent, Shamji Doongersey in a contract for the purchase of a valuable piece of land, with an incomplete well and wire fencing thereon situate at Ghat Kooper on the Chimboor side.

Under instructions from B. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Shamji Doongersey, insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Sunday, the 15th day of January, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S.T.) at the premises.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the insolvent Shamji Doongersey, in a contract under which the insolvent had advanced Rs. 500, for the purchase of a valuable piece of land from Ranchordas Dharsey and others, which land is in possession of the insolvent and he has sunk a well and put wire fencing thereon, admeasuring about 7958 square yards bearing Survey No.   , and situate at Ghat Kooper on the Chimboor side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale on SUNDAY, 8th January, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.),

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Red Bungalow, opposite the Morarjee Mills, on Sopari Baug Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and Mahogany furniture, made to order, by Breslaur and others, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiter, new designed drawing-room suits lined flower plush, drawing-room cabinets, single and double door mirror almirah and cupboards, flower vases, table ornaments, jardiniers, rich oil paintings, marble topped dressing, washand and octagon tables with tiles, fancy teapoys, mirror chest of drawers, teakwood and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, fancy ladies' writing tables, American roll top office desk, revolving book-case, chairs, glass door book-cases, verandah benches, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Persian Carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. Winward, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th January, 1911, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Temperley Lodge," Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, glass door almyrahs, writing table with drawers, Jost fans, easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gownpresses, teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Ice box, aluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of C. de C. Hughes, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Marwadi Harnath Jasaji and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sutar Anandrao Damodar.

1 pair gold anklets, 2 gold neck chains, 1 gold chain, 2 gold toe rings, 2 gold ornaments, 1 gold watch.

On account of the Consignors, English gold and gem-set jewellery, consisting of pearl oraclet, diamond, saphire brooch, pearl and gem-set brooch, gold turquoise brooch, pendants, gold bracelets, chains, hat pins, lockets, etc.

On account of the undermentionel ⅛ 2 1391—2 cases each 60 pieces Elastic.

yards Quality B ex S S "Trafford Hall."

On account of the underwriters.
Canvas 24 by 6179 yards.
Quality B ex S. S, "Trafford Hall."
9 bags starch.
200 reams notepaper.
165 reams letter paper ruled and plain.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

A MIRACLE IN HAIR-TROUBLES.

KESHRANJAN is indeed a miracle in all sorts of Hair-diseases. It prevents decay and discolouration. Produces soft and pliant hairs, a soft skin, fair delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions and insures a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. It is deliciously perfumed.

Re. 1 per bottle,
Post-free, Re. 1-5

STUBBORN COUGHS!

Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of thi invaluable preparation.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by *Enlargement of Spleen, Liver,* and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
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Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.......................$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.............................£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS,

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
BILLIARD TABLE, Full Size......	700
PIANO, by Dorner, Stuttgart	400
SIDE SADDLE..........................	60
TWO GENT'S SADDLES...........	45

Apply to—
Mr. C. DROZ,
Bandra Hill or 11, Hornby Road, Fort.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up......................Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits......................Gold $ 3,305,710.96
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House. Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4¼ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-3	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-3	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, January 3.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced by 3-16 both for ready and forward. New York market was closed.

Locally the Silver market opened at Rs. 73-11-0. The London market, having a good demand for India, advanced, which caused our market to be firm but steady and demand being continued. Prices advanced by an anna and closed at Rs. 73-12-0. Demand for ready seemed dull and about 50 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained steady. Up-country and local demand being good. Prices advanced by half an anna to three-quarters of an anna. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices for shields declined by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsetti	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	23	15	9
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	23	14	9
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	8	0
117 Penny Ready	73	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	12	0
Second do	74	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Owing to holidays there were no telegrams from London.

Locally the business was done on a moderate scale and prices were as under :—

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs.12	2	0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 11	12	0
Linseed, Brown ...	,, 12	3	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	,, 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	,, 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7	13	0
Brown Katni ...	,, 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	,, 1	10	0
Castorseed ...	,, 39 to 40		
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	,, 31 to 33		
Hard Red ...	,, 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	,, 53 to 55		
Rai Khandesh ...	,, 75 to 90		
Mowrasced ...	,, 7	4	0
Groundnuts ...	,, 48 to 50		
Cottonseed ...	,, 25 to 26		
Maize ...	,, 16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow ...	,, 35 to 37		
Khandwa ...	,, 40 to 45		
Bajara ...	,, 25 to 26		
Joowar ...	,, 16 to 19		
Gram ...	,, 20 to 23		
Minbara ...	,, 52 to 54		
Brown Jubbulpore ...	,, 49 to 51		
Brown Meggi ...	,, 50 to 51		
Kabra ...	,, 49 to 52		
Black Kutni ...	,, 46 to 47		
Myrabollams ...	,, 17 to 19		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 31st December, 1910 :—

Wheat	10,550	cwts
Linseed	628	,,
Rapeseed	862	,,
Gingellyseed	20,762	,,
Poppyseed	39	,,
Groundnuts...	11,736	,,
Castorseed	2,431	,,
Rice	2,783	,,
Myrabollams	1,727	,,
Cottonseed	11,256	,,
Mowraseed	63	,,
Gram	4,715	,,
Joowar	676	,,
Maize	531	,,

COTTON.

The Cotton market at Colaba remained firm, both for ready and forward, and prices advanced by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. Demand from the exporters seemed good.

600	Volkart Bros ...	Khandesh	340-351
100	E Spinner & Co ...	Do	343
100	Bassan K & Co ...	Do	347
300	Assur Mill ...	Bengal	320-325
100	S J David Mill ...	Amalnera	348
100	Narandas Mill ...	Dhulia	338
200	Swadeshi Mill ...	Sawji	385
100	Do ...	Khandesh	348
100	H Gooculdas & Co...	Do	344
100	Do ...	Elichpur	266

Bengal Hand Gin Fine ...	319
,, F Good ...	356
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	336
,, F Good ...	313
Sind Punjab Fine ...	335
,, F Good ...	322
Khandesh Fine ...	366
,, F Good ...	246
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	372
,, F Good ...	362
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	366
,, F Good ...	356
Amraoti Fine ...	366
,, F Good ...	356
Yeotmal Fine ...	377
,, F Good ...	367
Nagpore Fine ...	381
F Good ...	371
Wardha Hinganghat Fine —	383
F Good ...	373
Methis Fine ...	355
,, F Good ...	345
Broach Gin Fine ...	390
,, F Good ...	380
Broach Gin Good ...	371
Sawginned Good ...	377
Comptah Gin ...	379
Westerns H. G ...	359
Do M G ...	365

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 31st December, 1910:—

		Bales,
Khandeish	3,820	,,
Central India...	695	,,
Barsi and Nagar	1,109	,,
Berar	2,478	,,
Central Provinces ...	488	,,
Total Oomras...	8,588	,,
Dholera	......	,,
Broach...	......	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	48	,,
Westerns	......	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	1,383	,,
Bengal Rajputana ...	456	,,
Sind ... —	......	,,
Persia	......	,,
America	......	,,
Other Sorts	......	,,
Total...	10,475	,,

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21 28	Rs. 53 12
	35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	,, 45 0
Tin Ingots		,, 47 4
Georgshutte		,, 20 8
Copper Sheetings		,, 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...		,, 47 4
Copper Ingots		,, 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
2 Boxes........	......	1,50,000	......
10 Boxes........	......	7,50,000	......

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
79 Bars	1,50,000	......	......
4 Parcels	81	......	......
1 Parcel	3	......	......

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	Delhi	London
National Bank of India ...	do	Malta
Mercantile Bank of India...	Bohemia	Port Said
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Salsette	London
Comptoir National de Paris ...	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	51	61,390
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	50	59,523

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

The net profit of the Alliance Bank of Simla for the half year ended the 31st ultimo (including the balance brought forward) amounts to Rs. 2,08,000 which the Directors propose to distribute as follows:—Interim Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and to carry forward the balance. The payment of a bonus to the Shareholders will be considered at the end of the Bank's Financial year.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	...	270
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1585
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	64¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 ,,	1590
Bank of Madras.......	500	500	10 ,,	1370
Bank of Burmah	100	100	...	125
Bank of Baroda	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	73½
National Bank of India...	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10	
People's Bank of India...	50	30	...	160
Specie Bank	100	50	...	54¼
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	...	9¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	
Chartered Bank.......	£20	£20	14 p.c.	10
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£58
Do.	25	12	6 ,,	£17
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	£2	
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.......	100	100	6 p.c.	222
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	...	12
Bamankua	10	10	...	10
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32¼
Badham Pile	100	100	...	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	520
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	120
Do do. P.	£10	£10	...	168b
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	19
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	960
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	10	290
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	282½
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10x	10x	3¼	28
Delhi Flour.......	200	200	10	102
Empire of I. L. A.......	500	50	18 p.c.	173
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7	58
Kemp and Co.......	200	175	10¼	170
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	--
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	240
Oriental Mining.......	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.......	40	40	...	37½
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	nil	772½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..	10	10	...	18½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	105x
Soundy and Co.......	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	43
D.	30	30	...	82
P.	150	70	...	133
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co.......	25	25	...	40½
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	475

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	450
Alliance	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg.......	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	150
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.......	250	250	15½	525
Bombay United	250	250	20	260
Century	100	100	5	185
Central India.......	500	500	55	1640
China	1000	1000	...	600
Chho Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1070
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	155
Coorla	1000	1000	...	500
Crescent	100	100	...	67½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	920
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	357½
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	560
Empress	500	500	nil	152½
Edward Sassoon Mill.......	200	200	nil	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	190
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1307½
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	230
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	420
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad.......	1000	1000	60	1200
Imperial Cotton.......	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg.......	1000	1000	...	370
Indo-China Mfg.......	1000	1000	75	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	...	142½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	350
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	900
Khatow Makonjee.......	1000	1000	25	695
Kohinoor	500	500	15	610
Leopold	100	100	...	18
Lakshmi Cotton.......	1000	1000	yr. 100	1345
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2750
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	2675
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	2840
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	162½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	80	715
Phoenix	100	100	...	77½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	375
Queen	1000	1000	nil	400
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	790
Sassoon Silk.......	500	500	yr. 35	565
Sholapur.......	1000	1000	150	4050
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	135
Standard Mills	500	500	60	935
Sun	250	250	nil	50
Swam	250	250	nil	210
Swadesh	...	...	...	1010
Textile.......	500	500	25	850
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	495
Do. ...P.	400	400	nil	600
Western India	1000	1000	25	410

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOREIRA—HOGAN—December 23, at the Roman Catholic Church, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, by Rev. Father Stein, Henry Leite Moreira to Louise Fanny Hogan, widow of Michael Hogan, Gwalior.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building, Hornby Row, 3-30. p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Vestal."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Confidence is the mainspring of commercial endeavour."— J. E. Simmons.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left Aden at midnight on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of December was 513 of whom 408 were males and 105 females.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mangaldass Jamnadass, a book-seller residing at Pinjrapole, has reported to the police the theft of a trunk containing ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,129 from his room.

FATMABIBI M. AMIN ROGAY DISPENSARY.—During the month of December, the total number of patients that were treated in the dispensary was 3,762, of whom 1,614 were males, 1,286 females and 862 children. The average daily attendance was 121.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of December the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,292, among them the number of new admissions was 1,132, classified as follows:—Hindoos, 2,521; Mussalman, 643; Parsi, 95; other castes, 33; total 3,292. The average daily attendance was 106.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, and L. Marques per extra s. s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) the 5th instant instead of to-day as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Diego Suarez, St. Marie, Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Shirala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 7th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 8th instant.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C.I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March........	Kaiser Frederick..........	Friedemann
Overture	...Lutsp'el..................	Bela
Valse	........Babette..................	Colin
Selection	...Jolly Jingles............	Neat
Serenade	...Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	...La Gran Via	Valderde
Romance	...Rainbow..................	Wenrich

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March............	Don Juan..................	Lutz
Overture........	Flotte Bursche..........	Suppe
	(On German University Songs).	
A Spanish Dance	Bailablede la Sal..........	Arbos
B Character March	The Husking Bee..........	Thurban
Selection........	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Valse Lente	Love's Last Word	Cremieux
Grand Selection...	Les Contes d'Hoffmann...	Offenbach
Polka	The Sleigh Ride	Julien

A STREET NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Yesterday the footpath opposite the Taj Hotel was encumbered with heaps of lime and sand for the convenience of a building contractor, who is converting a ground storey into a shop. There is ample room at the side or the back of the house for mortar mixing, but the contractor found the front more convenient, and he dumped his material there. This is the third time I have seen this occurrence in Merewether Road, and I can only conclude that road inspection in Bombay is a sham.

Road obstructions are so common that a considerable revenue might be realised if every offence was properly punished. Punishment should, of course, begin with those who are paid to prevent obstructions, but who, for reasons best known to themselves, appear to encourage them.—Yours etc.

A RESIDENT.

Merewether Road, Jan. 3.

FORGERY OF POSTAL ORDERS.

Four Brahmins Charged.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., placed Sadashiv Mahadeo Ranade, Anant Bhagwant Dashtane, Janardhan Narsingh Thatte and Dattatraya Khanderao Satwe, all Brahmins, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first three on charges of forgery of four postal money-orders of the value of Rs. 300, Rs. 450, Rs. 375 and Rs. 360 with the intention of cheating and the fourth accused with aiding and abetting them.

A further charge of manufacturing seals of the Post Office intending them to be used for committing the offence of forgery of valuable securities was laid against the first accused and a charge of abetment thereof against the other three.

It is alleged that the first accused is employed in the Army and Navy Stores, the second is unemployed, the third is working as a clerk, while the fourth accused was employed as a sorter in the Mail Service. They, it is further alleged, in November last, forged money order forms, stamped on them Post Office marks with false seals, forged thereon the Post Master's signatures and thus succeeded in defrauding the Post Office to the extent of Rs. 1,485. The fraud was subsequently discovered and the accused were arrested at Girgaum by Mr. Vincent, assisted by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Pettigara when about Rs. 1,360 were recovered.

Mr. Vincent applied for a remand as he had to make further enquiries.

The application was granted and the accused were ordered to be remanded to jail.

A boy aged four recorded his vote at Biggleswade Bedfordshire, as in January last, his name having by mistake been placed on the register instead of that of his father.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mixed Team.

THE two days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and a mixed team of local Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan cricketers, which resulted yesterday in a win for the latter by 33 runs, will be remembered for a long time as one of the most sensational ever played in Bombay. The fortunes of the game varied with its proverbial uncertainties, and the interest in it was sustained almost throughout. The outstanding feature of the whole match was the notable stand made for the last wicket by Sanderson and Ward. When the home team entered upon their second innings, they had to make 228 to equalise their opponents' score. It was a difficult but not a hopeless task they had been set. The beginning was not auspicious, as they lost Brooke with the total only at 6 ; but on Cooper partnering Greig, a different aspect was put upon the game, and when the half century was telegraphed without further loss, it appeared as if the remaining runs would be quickly hit up. But shortly after the half century had been telegraphed, Cooper was sent back and at 87 Greig returned to the pavilion. As long as Greig was in, there was hope of the Gymkhana making a close finish if not actually winning the game. But with his dismissal the hope was rudely shattered, and when the ninth wicket fell with the total at 139 it looked as if the mixed team would now have an easy walk over. But just then the aspect of the game once more changed with dramatic suddenness, Sanderson and Ward making a stand, which was a remarkable one in every sense of the term. When they were associated, the figures were 9 wickets for 139 runs, and the Gymkhana had still to make 89 to equalise the mixed team's score. Out of the 89 required, the two batsmen actually hit up 56 and were not separated until they had brought the total to 195. When the telegraph board showed 190 with the two men still at the wickets, a win was not at all looked upon as an improbability, the number of runs then required being only 38. But five runs later, Parekh clean bowled Sanderson and the innings eventually terminated with the total at 195, leaving the mixed team the winners by 33 runs—a by no means large margin looking to the big totals recorded in the match. Sanderson, who hit up the highest individual score for his side, played a fine, exhilarating game, his contribution of 50 including four 4's and two 6's, and he richly deserved the ovation with which he was received on his return to the pavilion. Greig was missed when at 23; nevertheless he played a masterly game and his dismissal at a time when he appeared to be well set was regretted on all sides.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

On the match being resumed yesterday, Parekh and Kapadia faced the Gymkhana attack delivered by Cuffe and Cooper. The overnight total had been increased by only 6, when Cuffe completely beat Kapadia (102-3-5) and nine runs later Parekh was held at the wickets by Sprott off Cuffe. The retiring batsman had played fine cricket for his 46, which included eight 4's (111-4-46). Meherhomji who, associated with Usuf, did not stay long at the wickets, being caught by Nicholson off Cooper, after he had made only two (118-5-2). The sixth wicket fell at 127, Usuf being out to a catch by Brooke off Cooper (127-6-23). Mulla and Date added 24, when the former was brilliantly held near the Western boundary by Watts off Cooper (151-7-13). Immediately after Date was held in the slips by Cuffe off Cooper, the total standing at the same figure (151-8-11). Eight runs later Balu was held in the slips by Cooper off Cuffe (159-9-7). Razzak and Aziz then took the total to 177, when Cooper clean bowled the former (177-10-10).

With 228 runs to make to equalise their Opponents' score, the Gymkhana entered upon their second venture, sending in Major Greig and Lt. Brooke. The Gymkhana again opened inauspiciously, Brooke being bowled by when only six had been made (6-1-1.) On Cooper joining Greig, the two put a somewhat different complexion on the game by steadily raising the score. Greig especially made some very pretty strokes, which were loudly applauded. The half century was passed amid cheers. Six runs later Cooper was l-b-w to Date. The retiring batsman had played a fine though not quite faultless game, being missed once in the course of his innings, and had assisted Greig in adding 50 for the second wicket (56-2-17). Cuffe joined Greig. The run-getting was at this stage brisk, the next three decades coming in pretty quick succession. At 87 however, to the great disappointment of all, Greig was out to a catch in the slips by Parekh off Balu. Greig had contributed a useful innings of 40 which included six 4's (87-3-40). Watts then partnered Cuffe. At lunch time the Bombay Gymkhana had made 89 for 3 wickets. On the match being resumed after lunch Cuffe and Watts added 8, when the Worcestershire professional was finely held in the slips by Banda off Balu. The retiring batsman had contributed 25, which included four 4's (97-4-25). The next two wickets fell without the addition of a single run to the total, Watts who skied a ball off Balu, being brilliantly held by Meherhomjee (97-5-4) and Nicholson, the new comer, being caught and bowled by Parekh (97-6-0) Sprott, the Gymkhana skipper, then associated with Townend and a little later, getting a single off Balu telegraphed the century. With the total at 103, Parekh with a nicely-pitched delivery broke through Townend's defence (103-7-5) Sprott and Sanderson then took the total to 115, when the former was stumped by Mulla off Parekh (115-8-8). Coombs who joined Sanderson opened merrily with a fourer off Parekh. The two batsmen hit out and quickly sent up 120 and 130. At 139, Date who had lately been put on to bowl in place of Parekh, clean-bowled Coombs (139-9-10). Ward, who joined Sanderson, hit Tamboowalla over the western boundary, to which his partner replied by lifting Date over the Waudby Road boundary. Sanderson enlivened the matters considerably by again getting a sixer, by lifting Balu. The two batsmen continued hitting and the total quickly mounted up. 180 was telegraphed and the game reached a most interesting stage. The home team had now 49 runs to make to win the match and the question was keenly discussed whether the last batsmen would hit up that number. 190 was signalled and 38 were now required to win. But with the total at 195, Parekh bowled Sanderson and the mixed team won the match by 33 runs (195-10-50). The scores :—

BOMBAY MIXED TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M D Parekh, c Brooke, b Cuffe	20	c Sprott, b Cuffe ..	46
Razzak, b Cuffe ...	0	b Cooper ...	10
M Banda, b Coombs ...	4	b Coombs ...	9
R P Meherhomji (Capt), b Coombs ...	6	c Nicholson, b Cooper ...	2
K Tamboowalla, c Watts, b Greig ...	28	c Cooper, b Cuffe..	32
H Mulla, b Cuffe ...	24	c Watts, b Cooper.	13
D K Kapadia, l-b-w, b Cuffe	15	b Cuffe ...	5
K A Date, l-b-w b Greig	12	c Cuffe, b Cooper.	11
P Balu, not out ...	36	c Cooper, b Cuffe.	7
Usuf, st Sprott, b Watts..	2	c Brooke, b Cooper	23
Aziz, c Nicholson, b Coombs	8	not out ...	4
Extras	7	Extras ...	15
Total... ...	162	Total ...	177

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major J G Greig, c Mulla, b Aziz. ...	5	c Parekh, b Balu..	40
F R R Brooke, c Meherhomji, b Aziz ...	9	b Aziz	1
K Cooper, c Aziz, b Date.	31	l-b-w b Date ...	17
Cuffe, b Date	28	c Banda, b Parekh	25
T H Watts, b Date ...	2	c Meherhomji, b Balu	4
F Townend, b Balu ...	16	b Parekh ...	5
F L Sprott (Capt), c Banda, b Date ...	3	st Mulla, b Parekh	8
P M D Sanderson, c and b Balu	2	b Parekh ...	50
E E Coombs, b Date ...	0	b Date	10
E M F Nicholson, not out	0	c and b Parekh ...	0
L B Ward, c Usuf, b Balu	2	Not out ...	20
Extras ...	14	Extras ...	15
Total ...	111	Total ...	195

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Mixed Team.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O	R	M			R	M	W
Cuffe ...	18	64	1	4	23	75	5	4
Coombs ...	7	44	1	3	7	17	3	1
Greig ...	10	37	1	2	3	16	0	0
Ward ...					3	12	0	0
Watts ...	2	5	0	1	3	10	0	0
Cooper ...	2	5	0	0	12	22	2	5

Bombay Gymkhana.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Balu..........	16	46	2	3	24	78	6	2
Aziz	9	30	1	2	9	32	0	1
Date	9	11	4	5	8	31	2	2
Parekh	...	...	...	...	11	28	3	5
Tamboowalla ...	3	11	1	0	2	11	0	0

RACING.

Madras Winter Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The Winter meeting of the Madras Races terminated yesterday with an extra day. The results were as follows :—

STEWARDS HANDICAP : 6 furlongs :—

Minimus 1
Fireway.............................. 2

The race was won by one and a half lengths. Time—1 minute, 20 1-5 secs.

SALAMUT PURSE : 1 mile :—

Sir Simon............................ 1
Miracle.............................. 2
Lady Ducile.......................... 3

The race was won by 2 lengths. Time—1 minute, 46 3-5 secs.

COCHIN PLATE : 5 furlongs :—

Cauvery 1
Emerald.............................. 2
Phil Courage 3

The race was won by half a length. Time—1 minute, 6 4-5 secs.

JAITPROLE PLATE : 5 furlongs :—

Jassus.............................. 1
Disfigure............................ 2
Apollo.............................. 3

The race was won by 3 lengths. Time—1 minute, 11 secs.

GUINDY PLATE : 4 furlongs :—

Paulin.............................. 1
Mignette............................ 2
Astarte............................. 3

The race was on by 3 lengths. Time—54 2-5 secs.

RACE CLUB PLATE : 5 furlongs :—

Miracle............................. 1
Phil Courage 2
Lady Fucile.......................... 3

The race was won by half a length. Time—1 minute, 5 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACING.

"A." Class Handicap.—Course No. 47. Start at 3-20 p.m.

"B." Class Handicap.—Course No. 43+2 reversed. Start at 3-25 p.m.

"C." Class Handicap.—Course same as "B" Class. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Course No. 47.—From Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock to port—round South Karanja to port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Length of Course, 12 miles.

Course No. 43+2 reversed.—From Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy—South Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel, all marks to starboard—Mark Boat with "R" flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy to port—Middle Ground Buoy to port—Committee Vessel Length of Course, 9-27 miles. Time limit, 6-30 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," Jan. 3.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia," from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Banaji, Sohrab Mr
Bartels, Mr and Mrs maid and child
Bartels, Mr A
Bickel, Mr
Blin Revd
Boddieu Baron and Baroness
Bapty, Mr and Mrs
Buxamusa, Mr F M H
Cospari, Mrs A
Chenoy, Mr and Mrs P B
Cleveland, Lt Col H
Crow Mrs S
Fullen Mr and Mrs child and infant
Fritz Miss
Foster, Mr and Mrs
Garbet, Capt
Groebe, Mr M
Broebe Mrs P
Gray Major Genl and Mrs
Heine-Gildern Baron
Hillier Mr F W
Higgins Mr and Mrs and inft
Iokbat Mr and Mrs and inft
Hirsch Mr P
Jones, Miss H
Jackson, Mrs
Koldenway, Prof Dr
Kleans, Revd
Macdonald Capt R W
Morris Mr
Mehta Mr N R
Mahomed Yusef Mr
Mussatoff Mrs
Nethersole Mr M
Porter Mr R
Prabhakar, Mr
Price, Mr and Mrs
Powell Mr A F
Robson, Mr J H M
Riddel, Capt
Rascan, Mrs A
Rettich, Mr and Mrs
Swetenham, Mr C C
Szasrowsky, Mr Otto
Selincourt, Miss
Schoenfeld, Mrs
Voinich, Mr
Walker Capt
Walker Lt Col
Weinart, Miss 2 children and infant

Per s. s. "D. Balduino," Jan. 5.

The list of passengers expected to arrive per Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi's steamer "D. Balduino" due here on the January 5th :—

Arbib, Major and Mrs
Aimer, Rev
Barattieri Mr
Bedell, Mr
Bowden, Capt
Cursetji, Mr
Concannon, Rev E
Conment, Rev
Doyle, Rev A
Das, Mr D N
Dujany, Mrs
De Fonseca, Lieut
Francescane Sister
Guterman Capt and Mrs and child
Jaucherz, Rev
Lalkaka, Prof
Melna, Mr
Mattocks, Mrs
Mattocks, Miss
Mase, Rev
Masline, Rev
Sen, Mr
Simons, Mrs
Simons, Miss
Toliates, Mr and Mrs
Wauchape, Capt
White, Rev F

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Delhi," Jan. 4.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Delhi" sails to-day for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai with the following passengers :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Bisdee, Mrs
Boddington, Mr H K
Cohen, Mr and Mrs M
De Costa, Mr J R
Dwyer, Gunner T
Festing R E Maj-Genl and Mrs
Fielding, Mr H M
Fordham, Capt W M
Gallagher, Gunner T
Grove, Mrs H L R
Inglis, Mr H
Long, Mrs M
Maxwell Scott, Capt W
Mayer, Mr and Mrs W C
Meiklejohn, Capt W L
Milner, Maj E F
Myers, Mr and Mrs W C
Palmer, Gunner T
Picton, Mr J B
Power, Mr N G
Price, Mrs R L
Teasdale, Mr and Mrs W and infant

FROM COLOMBO.

Amrhym, Mr E A C
Bacon, Mr H
Bayfield, Mr C E
Blanchette, Rev and Mrs and infant
Bonnett, Mr and Mrs
Boole, Mr G A W
Bradford, Mr R E
Burgess, Miss F
Carey, Mr E V
Charra, Madame and two Misses
Chalmers, Mr G Y
Cochrane, Mr W H
Constable, Miss
Coxster, Miss (Governess)
Davies, Mr and Mrs W
Davy, Miss
Duff, Mr R M
Duncan, Mr A B
Ellis, Mr and Mrs E G and child
Fraser, Mrs
Fielden, Mr E
Gooch, Mr and Mrs W E and infant
Harstan, Mr
Hogg, Miss
Horne, Mr D M
Hunter, Mr J
Keown, Mr K D
Kinleck, Mr D B
Lindecker, Mons
Lofts, Mr A C
Macbain, Mr G
Macleod, Mr M
Macleod, Miss A
Macleod, Miss Annie
Marshall, Mr P N
McAlister, Mis R
Mead, Mr E W
Menage, Mrs S F
Murray, Mr W J and Mrs
Nissim, Mr and Mrs D M
Oliver, Miss F
Powell, Mr F
Rayner, Miss A
Readen, Miss C
Redrup, Mrs T M and child
Reid, Miss and (Mrs McAlister's maid)
Robins, Rev W H
Sandison, Mrs and infant
Stableford, Mr and Mrs G
Stewart, Mrs and infant
Thomas, Mr W H E
Thomson, Mr
Thwaites, Dr C
Tyson Mr E T
Waldron, Miss
Walker, Mr A G
Whittall, Miss A

The Finals in the Amateur Golf Championship at Calcutta has been won by Collins who beat Gatheral after a close game.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 3.

The disturbance has intensified slightly with some south-eastward movement. The rainfall has been general and moderately heavy in the Punjab, east and north, and in the United Provinces except the south-eastern districts, and fairly general in the North-West Frontier Provinces ; while a few falls have occurred in Central India and east and south-east Rajputana. From Kashmir no information has been received.

The principal amounts were: Lucknow, Bahraich, Mainpuri and Rurkee one inch ; Dehra Dun one and a half inches ; Bareilly and Nowgong, three-quarters of an inch; Chakrata and Ludhiana, two inches ; Amballa and Kushab one inch ; Simla and Murree, one and a half inches; and Rawalpindi, three quarters of an inch.

The forcast shows a fairly general precipitation in Kashmir and Punjab east and north and local falls in the United Provinces and North-West Frontier with a few falls in Rajputana and Central India.

A summary of the winter forecast indications is somewhat conflicting, but it appears likely that the rainfall in the plains of north-West India will be in moderate defect or normal and that the precipitation in the surrounding mountain districts will be normal or in moderate excess.

STORM AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, JAN 3.

Copious winter rain has fallen here yesterday and to-day, accompanied by lightening and thunder.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Showery. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains prospects improving.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Slightly cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower ; showing bolls ; crop making good progress and plants flowering advanced.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold. Cotton picking partially begun.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants flourishing ; show bolls, rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory and plants healthy.

Dholera.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up ; crop small.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Cotton larger area sown this year ; crop prospects improving. Second picking general ; estimate eight annas ; arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Wheat flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has been received. Rawalpindi reports 0·79", Delhi 0·30" and Ambala 0·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess at most places. Day temperature has fallen and is below the average in the north-west Punjab ; night temperature continues high everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in the north ; Agra has had 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded at most places. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature continues in excess almost everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light local rain has fallen in Lower Sind and north Rajputana. Skies have cleared in Upper Sind, but remain moderately or heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is generally above the average. Maximum temperature has fallen and is much below the average in Lower Sind; night temperature continues in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Cutch, Kathiawar north Gujarat and north Central India West. Humidity is in large excess. Temperature during day has fallen and is in defect in Cutch ; night temperature remains above the average in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the north-west only. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather in the north-west has extended south-eastwards and spread over nearly the whole of the country lying to the north of latitude 20° ; moderate rain has fallen in the extreme north and light local showers in part of the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces, Colombo reports 0·89" of rain and moderate to heavy cloud still prevails in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd January was 29·983 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each If feet. The readings above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CONNEL CUP POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

The first round of the Connel Cup Polo Tournament was played to-day on the Exhibition polo ground. The 12th Cavalry defeated the Gordon Highlanders by six goals to one and 60th Rifles defeated the 50th Lancers by four goals to one. Both the winning teams had practically walk-overs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THROAT TROUBLES

are almost instantly relieved by Congreve's Elixir, which for over 80 years has been recognised as the most successful Medicine yet used in the treatment of Consumption of the Lungs, and all Chest and Throat affections.

Congreve's Balsamic Elixir gives the greatest comfort by promoting expectoration and giving freedom from all obstructive matter, while the relief given is decided and immediate.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR

is no new thing, but has stood the test of over 80 years, and on behalf of no other medicine can EVIDENCE BE PRODUCED of even one-half the number of "successful cases" treated by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE. Details free on application.

Case of Mr. James Sessions, of South Hall, Roydon, Ware, Herts.

Mr. Sessions, who is a Farmer, first consulted Mr. Congreve in October, 1871. He was then 41 years of age, and was suffering from Chronic Bronchitis. For some years he had been troubled with severe cough, expectoration, wheezing, and distressing shortness of breathing, and during the four winters previous had been entirely laid aside. Mr. Congreve's Elixir afforded almost immediate relief, and after perseverance with it for about six months the patient was free from all symptoms of the Complaint. The following season Mr. Sessions was able to follow the Essex Fox Hounds and continued to do so for 14 years. There was no recurrence of the Complaint until a few years ago, when Mr. Sessions had an attack of Bronchitis. He resorted again to Mr. Congreve's treatment and recovered from the effects of the attack. In a letter addressed to Mr. Congreve, dated the 8th February, 1908, Mr. Sessions says ;—

"I shall be 77 on the 2nd of next May. Last summer, in the hay-time, I was up and in my yard by 5-30 in the morning and have been up and out after my calves every morning this winter before breakfast. I am very grateful to you, feeling sure I owe my present state of health to your medicine."

This Elixir should be in every home, for use when the first signs of a cold are apparent. Colds when neglected frequently develop into more serious troubles, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Consumption, but a few doses of Congreve's Balsamic Elixir will always prevent further mischief.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

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They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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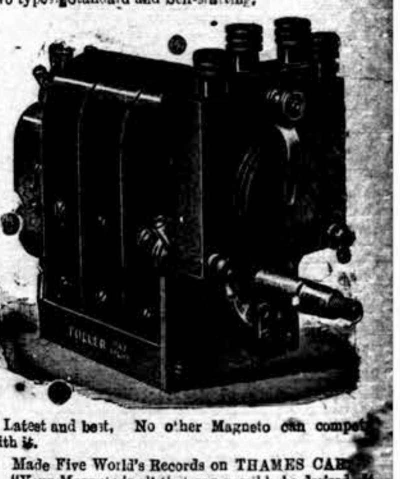

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(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARR.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

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ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Den of Airlie	Robertson	
	Dwarka	Moxon	
	Orwell	Home	
2	Uriana	Carey	
	R.I M.S.Dalhousie		
	Tosa Maru		
3	Bohemia		
	Goalpara		

[redacted]

Jan.	Vessels.		
1	RIMS Northbrook		Singapore
2	Linga		Karachi, &c
3	Aristo	Bradley	Hull, &c
	Feliciana	Falck	Dunkirk
	Zamora	Elwan	Calcutta

The steamer Nawab, for Calcutta &c, entered for loading yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, outward bound left Marseilles on the 31st ultimo.

The A[redacted] Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the … is due here on the 16th instant.

…nale Dicervizi Maritimi's steamer …ombay arrived at Naples on the …0.

…N. Co's. steamer Berbera, left London …rnoon of January 1.

…Clan Lines steamer Clan Macleod, left Liverpool on the evening of December 31.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 3.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Feliciana s—5,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—970 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts popyseed K Devchund and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—4 cases cambay stone S A Busrai; 37 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws J Mahomed; 3 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws C Meghji; 50 cwts dry fruit, D Passoo and Co; 150 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 8 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 210 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—83 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 7 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 1 chest opium Abraham E J Abraham.

FOR COBE.

Glenclunny s—1,007 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Glenclunny s—165 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Glenclunny s—300 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 4th January.

5. Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day, Wednesday the 4th instant.—Commanding Officer's parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—Skirmishing Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendments 1908).

Thursday the 5th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. and at 6-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 6 30 p.m.

III.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Friday the 6th instant.—The Battalion will parade for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Helmets.

6. Musketry.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under:—

Thursday 5th instant.—Parts I, and II D. Company.

Saturday 7th instant.—Parts I and II Any Coy.

Sunday 8th instant.—At the disposal of O C "F" Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

7. Transfer—No 5750 Corpl P Guidera is transferred from "C" to "E" Coy in the rank of Cyclist.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January.

1. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies B. V. A. on Saturday 7th January, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

2. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examinations at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday, 12th January, 1911 at 7 p.m. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names to the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Inspections.

3. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday the 8th January, 1911. Ranges 300, and 600 and 800 yards.

Train leaves Colaba 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m., and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

Duties—Lieutenant E P Cudlip R A having returned from leave resumes his duties as Adjutant from the 4th instant.

E. T. LAMBERT, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

In consequence of differences of opinion regarding the organisation and management of the French Women's Suffrage Union, Mme. Schmahl, the president and founder of the association, and the Duchess d'Uzes, vice-president, have resigned their official positions.

The will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy gives the bulk of her estate, valued at dols. 1,500,000, to the Christian Science Church, after bequests to her son, grandchildren, and others. Mr. George W. Glover, of South Dakota, Mrs. Eddy's son, will contest the will.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was [illegible] at the ease it gave me. I can now say [illegible] done me more good than anything I have ever [illegible] and [illegible] better than I have done for a [illegible] (Mrs.) S. Parker."

[illegible] Parker wrote:—"I am glad [illegible] still free from the old trouble."

[illegible] sold by all medicine dealers [illegible] pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 [illegible] P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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BEST FLORAL TR… sions. Wreath… Orange Blossoms… Fancy Floral… made to… palm… …ecei-

…M. DRANEE, …Clare Road, …ee Statue, Byculla.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 4th January 1911.

MUSLIMS IN CONFERENCE.

THE allegation that the Mahomedan community is slipping back and is becoming increasingly apathetic, whether as regards their own welfare or that of the country, has been amply disproved within the past few days by the proceedings of the All-Moslem Conference and the Mahomedan Educational Conference. The fact that they refrain, almost absolutely, from joining the Congress, or either section of its ranks, is proof rather of their advancement, of their capacity for deeper thought and wiser deduction, rather than of a want of intellect or decline of national spirit. The speech of the President, Mr. Syed Nabi Ullah, put the position very plainly and very accurately, wherein he said "we have been reproached, for having kept aloof from politics till so late in the day as the latter end of 1906. Even if to-day we are politicians it is not so much from choice, as by force of circumstances." And such is the case, for although, as we showed the other day, many orthodox Moslems have scruples against participation in constitutional Government, the altered conditions in India cannot be overlooked, and good, staunch and loyal Musalmans have come to recognise that if they do not wish to be left behind in the race and desire adequate representation they must put themselves in evidence and make known their wants and aspirations. It was this awakening which led to the formation of the League. "We have now, for better or worse," observed the President at Nagpur, "taken the plunge, and whether we swim, float or sink, all depends upon ourselves. I can only express the hope that the new-born enthusiasm of my co-religionists will not evaporate as of yore with the lapse of time and that our young men will devote themselves more and more to the study of financial, industrial and economic questions rather than to politics, pure and simple." That is a hope with which all true friends of India will heartily sympathise and the advice contained in the President's speech should, as we believe it does, form the guiding principle of the League, whose leaders were wise in forming a consultative body of their own, instead of throwing in their lot with the Congress, which would have led wherever it chose to lead and finally have swamped both them and their interests. To secure Mahomedan co-operation is one of the avowed objects of the Congress, as revealed at the artfully designed Conference at Allahabad, yet, although, it is indisputable that, in the vital interests of India, Hindus and Mahomedans should live at peace and cultivate the most friendly relations with one another, and be prepared for that mutual compromise, that give-and-take which is the essence of our modern existence and the secret of its success, it is well that they have their own League and their own organisation for the furtherance of their own particular interests.

The dominant feeling among Mahomedans was, and still correctly is, that if the Hindus chose to sink their differences and to close up their ranks, they could, with their formidable majority, defeat every Mahomedan candidate for the Councils, in the field. They could and would—in Councils and in Congress. The thought, says Mr. Syed Nabi Ullah, was "galling to us that we should be for ever tied to the chariot wheels of Sivaji worshippers and dragged at their heels, always dependent on their good-will and favour." Pungently expressed no doubt, but not the less accurate, the situation is, as Mr. Syed puts it. By separate representation their countenance has been saved, their *amour propre* preserved and the danger of increasing bitterness and estrangement of feeling between the two communities has been averted. Let it stay at that and let there be a continuance of the dignified, business-like conferences such as that at Nagpur, which has redounded so much to the loyalty and wisdom of the community whose name it bears. The All-India Muslim League we accept, not as a body of agitators, but an association of earnest and resolute men working for the attainment of certain ideals; and its objects are so far different from those of the Congress that the two can never meet and never conceivably work together for a common good whilst politics pure and simple remain the main end of the older association. We are glad the League, through its President, rejected the suggestion that Government in its heart of hearts does not desire that the Hindus and Mahomedans should ever come together and that Government is always trying, though with extreme caution and cunningness, to play off one community against the other and that finally, it is to the advantage of the Government that the two communities should always be at loggerheads. No better condemnation of this groundless supposition could have been made than that so tersely employed by the President: "This is all utter nonsense."

Mahomedans recognise as clearly, in fact more clearly than Hindus, that friendly relations between the two communities are necessary, as clearly as Government itself does. There is no reason why the two should not meet to have a free and frank interchange of views, in a temperate and friendly spirit on the more important questions that divide the communities—but it were wise to avoid the alleged common ground for joint action by the two communities and to arrange for joint action. It must be remembered that the suggestion emanated with the Congress and is there not a decided savour of "politics pure and simple" about it? Nothing struck Sir William Wedderburn more, he says, than the fact that the present estrangement, and he feared he must say, the growing estrangement, between the two communities, is deeply deplored by leaders on both sides who regret and condemn the general charges made by irresponsible persons against the character and motives of either community. We presume Sir William referred to irresponsible persons such as he has met in the Congress pandal, for there is no estrangement, growing or otherwise, between leaders of the two communities on any other question affecting peace and goodwill than that of politics, and with the Congress and its politics no good Mussalman can associate himself. They are for peace and for the uninterrupted progress of the country and when Mahomedan and Hindu leaders meet together to discuss industry or commerce, or finance, or education, they meet as brethren dwelling together in unity. Mahomedans have built up no iron wall of disunion; nor is such their desire. There was not a single discordant note in the proceedings of either of their conferences. Their pacific aim is somewhat wider than that of the Congress. They not only desire to live at peace with other religious communities, but aim at the most cordial and friendly relations between rulers and ruled, as well as to "stand on their own legs and walk by themselves." They are right not to depend on crutches lest they be crippled for life; and such would undoubtedly be the case were Mahomedans to throw in their lot with the Congress or in any way to relinquish the independence of thought and speech and representation on their own interests they now enjoy in the excellent League they have organised and which, we hope, will grow in strength of numbers and in deliberative ability.

LETTERS BY AEROPLANE. SOME time ago, we referred to the project entertained by French aeronauts for establishing an aerial postal service across the desert of Sahara and though that scheme has not yet been realised, the Governor of Madagascar has taken a step well in advance of other French colonies. M. Picquie, the new Governor-General of the island, is determined to have his post carried by aeroplane and is in treaty with M. Rene Quinton, President of the Ligne Nationale Aerienne, with a view to organise with as little delay as possible communication between Tananarive, Ambositra and Fianarantsoa, a town with a population of 30,000 situated in the south of Madagascar. The distance to be covered is over 240 miles, but as Weyman has flown a similar distance, from Paris to Clermont-Ferrand, in six hours, it should not be difficult to arrange. M. Picquie proposes to purchase one aeroplane to begin with, and place it in charge of a trained expert who, every fortnight on the arrival of the French courier at Tananarive will carry the news along the line to Fianarantsoa and will bring back the letters entrusted to him. There are villages all along the route, water and food are easily obtained and repairing posts can be established. At present the journey takes eight days. If this first aerial postal attempt succeeds, M. Picquie will extend it to many parts of the island. Other French colonies are preparing to follow his example, and the Colonial Office intends to nominate two pupils from the Colonial College for instruction in aviation. Saigon is to be presented with a Bleriot aeroplane by a member of the aerial League, M. Schneegans, and one of the officials of Indo-China is prepared to navigate it when he has completed his aviation course in an aerodrome of the French War Office. In the Congo and in West Africa, the authotities are resolved to utilise aeroplanes for rapid courier work. An aviation centre will be forthwith established in Algeria and from there exact observations will be made as to the most practical means to accomplish sailing over the Sahara. Captain Cortier, who has already crossed it by two different routes, thinks aviators can easily traverse the desert from Algiers to Lake Tchad, by Salah and Agades, and from Colomb-Bechar to Timbuctoo by the Hoggar and the Adrar. There is some fear that the motor might get clogged with the sand that the desert is so profusely strewn with, but the League is at work on devising some method of protecting the fine mechanism of motors against this danger and, as Captain Cortier observes, sand does not fly higher than two or three hundred yards, an aeroplane can easily rise above that. The dangers of the desert are great, but are those of riding on the air in an aeroplane any less?

TRADE AND FOOD PRICES IN BOMBAY. THERE are several satisfactory features about the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency proper as disclosed in the report for the official year 1909-10. In the first place the trade of the year was the highest on record. There was an advance over 1908-09 of 193 lakhs of maunds in quantity, and of 20·42 crores of rupees in value. Of the total increase 93 per cent. was absorbed by the island of Bombay, and the rest of the Presidency took only seven per cent. The total imports of the year amounted to 655 lakhs of maunds, or an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year or 20 per cent. higher than the average. Of this total about 70 per cent. came to the port of Bombay and was principally for export abroad. In value it represented 4,196 lakhs of rupees, against 2,969 during the previous year and 3,273 lakhs, which is the average. Another matter for satisfaction is the general fall in prices obtainable at the Bombay market, especially in articles of food. There was a general reduction, except in the cases of cotton, twist and yarn (Indian), opium, linseed, castorseed and wool (raw). The fall was most marked in food-grains, sesamum and rapeseed of which, in consequence of a decidedly better season, there was a larger supply than in the previous two years. Cotton piece-goods (European), were sold cheaper to dispose of surplus stock from the previous year's imports and Indian piece-goods fell in sympathy with them. The market for sugar, refined, continued almost steady in spite of larger imports from Java to meet the increasing demand. Competition among several new companies, which have been lately started in Burma, has been responsible for a fall in the price of kerosine. The high price of cotton (raw) was due to a low yield in Egypt and the United States of America, and the price of Indian cotton yarn rose in sympathy with the price of the raw material. The rise in the price of opium was due, of course, to its restricted prodution and to competition among the exporters owing to the limitation placed upon the export to China. The demand for oil-seed on the Continent on account of a short crop in Russia and America, on the other hand, was responsible for the enhanced price obtained for linseed. The marked fall in food grains is, of course, the most important point, and there is a prospect that after the present favourable monsoon it may be continued. Seeing how in recent years all communities have had to suffer on account of a rise in labour rates, due to increased cost of food, this is a welcome symptom, though whether it will ever be continued far enough to bring any relief is another matter.

PLAGUE AND EDUCATION. MR. S. O. HILL, the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, throws, we believe, a new side-light on the problem of plague, by pointing out how it may interfere with education. The reports, which he has received from his subordinates, may suggest that in the instance, which he cites, his theory does not hold good, but the theory, which he has formulated may very easily be practical in other cases, and is one which educational officers in his and other provinces may usefully note. It may be noted not necessarily for adaptation, but at least as a reason for observation. Mr. Hill describes the results of the Matriculation Examination of 1909 held within his jurisdiction, as "absolutely disgraceful to our schools." His report continues: Believing that these signally bad results were to be ascribed to premature promotion from one standard to another, of boys whose studies had been interrupted by plague, I directed Headmasters and Inspectors to eliminate from the 7th class in High Schools, all boys who might appear unfit to assimilate the instruction given in that standard. In spite of the action which was taken on this order, the results of the Matriculation test were even worse in 1910 than in 1909. Mr. Hill's subordinates have suggested other reasons for the failure of the students to secure the average number of passes. They suggest that the standard set at that particular Matriculation Examination was unusually high, and give various other reasons into which we need not enter now. Mr. Hill's theory may be right or wrong. We are not competent at the moment to pass an opinion. But we think plague may have a very serious effect in retarding the progress of education in India, and the truth or falsity of Mr. Hill's theory is a subject, which may very usefully occupy the attention of Educational Officers in all those provinces, where plague is most destructive.

A REUTER telegram from St. Petersburg, dated January 2, states that the Tsar received Major-General Baden Powell in audience.

REUTER states that the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Mongolia," arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of January 2,

A DELHI correspondent says that fabulous sums are already being offered for bungalows there for the Coronation Durbar.

THE Allahabad Bank has declared a dividend of 18 per cent, the Alliance Bank of Simla 12 per cent and the Punjab Banking Company 10 per cent.

THE two Misses Lawley, daughters of the Governor of Madras, have arrived in Calcutta and are staying at Government House as guests of Lord and Lady Hardinge.

IT is understood that Mr. D. B. Gordon, Secretary in the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, will succeeded Sir Lionel Jacob as Secretary in the Public Works Department of the Government of India in April.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th December, 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 437,433 maunds and Rs. 48,573 in the earnings.

A LONDON cable reports a steady tea market with common clean whole leaf teas at seven pence, three farthings.

THE Grand Duke of Baden recently received Mr. Harford, the British Chargé d'Affaires, at Carlsruhe, who formally notified him of King George's accession to the Throne.

THREE persons have been killed and fourteen injured in the course of an argument regarding woman suffrage at Serrantes, in Spain.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

No more enthusiastic cross-country runner has ever represented Oxford University than A. W. Cleames, who gained his second victory in the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge on Saturday. He hails from Tasmania, and should he return there, he is sure to encourage the sport in that rampart of the British Empire. Cleames won the race in 1908, but was just beaten by R. E. Knight last year. The latter has now gone down, and the Tasmanian had no one to push him on Saturday, consequently he won by over a minute. The Oxford men showed up very well in the heavy going and by finishing the whole team of five runners before the first Cantab reached home, won by the greatest possible margin, 15 points to 40. The race was run over the famous Roehampton-Wimbledon course, and a part of it use to do duty for the earlier National championships. Just how good Cleames is we may shortly have an opportunity of discovering, he having decided to take part in the Southern championships, when he will represent the Uxbridge Harriers.

MILITARY PAPERCHASING.

The annual cross-country race between teams selected from the Gordon Highlanders and the London Scottish Territorials continues to grow in importance. There are some famous old athletes attached to the latter, and this ensures the race going with a swing. Saturday's event showed the amateur soldiers to advantage, as besides winning the team race by 54 points to 84, they furnished the first man home. Such events are worthy of encouragement and will help raise the social status of soldiers in the opinion of those narrow minded individuals, who still entertain strange ideas on that point.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNERS.

Matters have been rather quiet in the professional running world lately so that the fifteen miles match between W. T. Clark of Liverpool and R. Stilton of London early in the week was welcome. The race was decided at Kensal Rise, but the conditions were very unfavourable, consequently the gate was a small one, while the runners were handicapped. Clarke was one of the representatives of the United Kingdom for the Olympic Marathon race at the Olympic Games and by finishing twelfth, gained the distinction of being first home for his team, though C. Heffron of Newbury (second) representing South Africa, was actually the first Englishman.

Monday's race provided a good struggle for seven miles, after which the superiority of Clarke was evident, and when he lapped his rival at about thirteen miles, all was over, Stilton stopping a little further on. Clarke ran the distance in 1 hour 25 mins. 30secs. which was a fair performance under the adverse conditions.

BOXING.

Joe Bowker, of Manchester, is one of the few boxers who have emerged from practical retirement and made a good showing. True he lost to Digger Stanley, but he made some amends at the National Sporting Club, on Monday, when he soon disposed of A. Lambert of London. The latter won amateur bantam-weight championship laurels before going over to the professional ranks and as many of my readers may recall, Bowker once held the professional championship.

Monday's contest was to have been of fifteen rounds, but Bowker forced the fighting to such purpose that Lambert was beaten in the sixth round.

Tim Sullivan, who recently deprived Tom Thomas of the middle-weight championship, is after the Welshman again. Thomas had difficulty in making the weight and if he does take on Sullivan again, he will very likely stipulate for catch weights. The French boxer Marcel Moreau is also seeking a match with Thomas, so that matters look bright for middle-weights. Our near neighbours are making great progress in the English style of boxing, and there is a movement on foot to arrange a series of International contests between French and English amateurs in the near future. Paris will be the venue should the project be carried through, and no doubt it will further help boxing across the channel.

FINE WEIGHT-LIFTING.

Some remarkable weight-lifting was seen at the match between E. Aston (158 lbs.) of England and Maxick (152 lbs.) of Bavaria on Tuesday. The former created a new record for a man of his weight by putting up 220 lbs. with a clean one-hand lift, while his rival was also responsible for a clean two-hand lift of 261 1-2lbs. said to be a record for a man of his size.

CRICKET.

Home cricketers eagerly awaited details of the first Test match between Australia and South Africa at Sydney. That the match was not played under equal conditions gave general regret, and it is felt that with the luck all against the visitors, the result cannot be taken as a true guide of the respective ability of the elevens. Of course the opening score of the Australians made their defeat look impossible, but had the good conditions lasted throughout the match, they would, no doubt, have made a fair fight of it. The match has shown the value of a really fast bowler, and the success of Cotter ought to be taken to heart by our own authorities.

INTER 'VARSITY FOOTBALL.

Although Oxford won the thirty-ninth annual Rugby match, the Cambridge players were the real heroes. The Dark Blues had done so much better than their rivals during their trial games, that their success was generally expected. Oxford opened well, and soon had a lead of ten points. The Cantabs then showed their metal, and although the forwards did not get the ball very often, the halves and threes made good use of the chances coming their way, so that Cambridge led by 15 points to 10 at the interval. Lewis scored another try soon after resuming, but injured himself in the effort, and had to leave the field. This handicap was too much, and Oxford gradually assumed the upper hand and won by 23 points to 18.

The match again draws attention to the unfair rules which permit an accident to rob a side of a fair chance, and it is quite time substitutes were allowed, or in the event of a player being compelled to retire, the opposing player being made to do likewise.

The result brings Oxford's total of wins up to 17, while Cambridge has won 12, with 10 draws.

SOCCER.

The continued good form of Aston Villa makes it clear that the champions will take a lot of beating for League honours this season. Their win over Notts County was easily gained, and the points were all the more valuable, because of the defeat of Manchester United on visiting Sheffield United, and the inability of Sunderland to do better than draw against Prestin North End.

Clapton Orient still show the way in the Second Division, and a goal average of 20 for, and only 5 against, explains their fine position.

Aberdeen suffered a reverse when visiting Hibernians, but still top the Scottish League table, owing to the failure of Clyde when entertaining Celtic, and the failure of Glasgow Rangers to do better than draw when receiving a visit from Falkirk.

IN GENERAL.

The late J. H. Houldsworth, a well known race horse owner, left J. Ryan his trainer, the nice little legacy of £5,000.

Should A. H. Goatley be selected to play for England in the season's Rugby internationals, he will postpone his departure for Rhodesia.

Driscoll and Welsh are reported as being in fine condition for their bout next Tuesday, so that a great contest should be seen.

Of the sporting members already elected to Parliament, 99 belong to the Patriotic Party, and 13 to the combination which is opposed to Imperialism cares nothing for their Kinsmen in the Colonies, and looks on the National flag as merely a piece of bunting.

G. Gray is now conceding G. Duncan 2,000 points in 9,000 up at Glasgow, and a break of 616 on Wednesday enabled him to get on terms.

Nearly all the high priced mares at the recent Newmarket December Sales were purchased by overseas buyers.

The youth French boxer Eustice, gained the decision over Jack Meakins of London in a bout at Paris on Saturday.

R. W. M. Arbuthnot stroked the winning boat at the Cambridge Trial Eights and beat S. E. Swan's crew by two lengths.

The Stamp Vendor of Amritsar Town Hall Sub-Post Office, who was under trial for taking off a Government Currency note worth Rs. 100 from a registered letter, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

VICEROY AND CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

Text of the Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The text of the address to be presented here on the 5th instant, to the Viceroy by the Congress deputation is now published. It begins with expressions of loyalty and an assurance of an earnest desire to co-operate with the Government in promoting the welfare of the country.

It then continues as follows:—"We wish to express at the outset our grateful appreciation of the measures of reform carried out in accordance with the gracious declaration of the late King-Emperor, made on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858. The expansion of the Legislative Councils on a wider representative basis gives the Indian people a larger opportunity than they had before of being associated with the Government in the administration of the country, while the appointment of Indians to the Executive Council of the Viceroy and of the Local Governments, as also to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, shows the determination of His Majesty's Government to obliterate the distinctions of races in filling some of the highest offices of executive responsibility. These measures have done much to bring about a better understanding between the Government and the people, and we venture to express, on this occasion, our confident hope that the regulations in connection with the Councils, which have evoked criticism will be modified in the light of experience.

NEED FOR EDUCATION.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity, so graciously accorded, to draw your Excellency's attention to certain broad questions affecting the welfare of the masses of the people. Foremost among these comes the need for education. We rejoice to know how favourably the Government is disposed in this matter, and we would urge a liberal increase in the expenditure on all branches of education—elementary, technical and higher education—but specially on the first of these branches as being the first step towards promoting the well-being of the masses. The poverty of a large portion of the Agricultural population, with their inability to withstand the attacks of famine and disease, is a constant source of anxiety, and in order to prepare the way for practical measures for the gradual improvement of their condition, we would earnestly recommend the economic village enquiry approved by the Congress and prayed for by the Indian Famine Union in the memorial signed by the representatives of all the influential classes in England. We trust, also, that your Excellency will view with favour the proposal to separate the Judicial and Executive functions of public servants. This reform has long been recommended by the Congress, and has had the support of many eminent personages who have held some of the highest Judicial and Executive offices in India; and it has been recognised by the Government as calculated to improve the efficiency of the administration of justice."

"The resolution of the Congress will, as usual, be forwarded to your Excellency-in-Council. They deal with many important Imperial and some pressing provincial questions, which we feel assured will receive your Excellency's careful consideration. Before concluding, we beg to tender to your Excellency hearty welcome on your assuming the high office to which you have been called. We look forward to a period of peace, progress and prosperity for India under the guidance of one who was a trusted friend of our beloved King-Emperor, Edward the Seventh, the Peace-Maker, whose loss we shall never cease to deplore."

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA,

Address Presented at Ferozepur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 3.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, who recently availed himself of a holiday for an alligator shooting trip to Ferozepur, was presented with an address by the Sikhs of the locality.

The address, after congratulating His Highness on the assumption of plenary powers, referred to the connecting of the Phulkian house with the Sikhs' Guru and with British Government. It referred to the services rendered by the State to the British Government during the wars with the Holkar, during the Mutiny and the Mohmand expedition, and said that the charger on which Lord Roberts effected his glorious entry to Pretoria was presented by the father of His Highness.

After recounting various reforms, inaugurated by the Maharaja, the address referred to the claims of the Sikhs to a special share in the public services—of claims of the Sikhs residing in British Territory to service in Patiala.

His Highness, in replying, said that one of his richest heritages was the loyal and devoted friendship and alliance of his ancestors with the British Government, which proud tradition it was always his duty and ambition to maintain and strengthen. As regarded the interests of the different communities that inhabited the State, His Highness said: "The principle of justice to each is the motto of the administration, which it is also my duty to extend to each and all, according to their due. You naturally refer to the case of the Sikhs, and I can assure you that they, too, will have justice done to them."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT FOR KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

It is stated that Mr. C. Bonnett of Messrs. F. and C. Osler and Co. Ltd. Bombay, has just returned from Kabul, having obtained for his firm contracts for the erection of a Hydro-Electric Plant at Kabul. Power is to be taken from the Salang River, electric energy being generated at 44,000 volts and transmitted to Kabul, a distance of 40 miles, where it is to be transformed down and used for the electric driving of the Amir's gun-shops, leather factory and woollen mills. Later on it is intended to use the power at night time for lighting the houses of the leading residents and also for illuminating the principal streets of Kabul.

A BOOK dealing with Afghanistan, written by Mr. G. P. Tate of the Survey of India Department, will be produced in January. It is entitled the "Kingdom of Afghanistan," and contains the salient facts in the history of that country, and describes the emergence of the Afghans from a condition of vassalage to the Empires of Persia and of India, to the position of independence which they now enjoy. Sir Mortimer Durand has contributed an introduction, and H.E. the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to accept the dedication of the book. Mr. Tate is the author of "The Frontiers of Baluchistan" published in 1909.

HOUNDSDITCH CONSPIRATORS.

"FIVE FIERCE FIENDS" TRAPPED.

Pitched Battle with Revolvers.

MURDERERS PERISH IN BURNING HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Several hundred police this morning surrounded a block of buildings in Mile End, where it was believed the Houndsditch murderers were in hiding. After having secretly removed all innocent tenants, the police gradually closed round the house, where [Peter the Painter and Fritz were thought to be concealed. Numerous revolver shots have already been exchanged and a detective-sergeant has been shot in the chest. Troops have arrived and formed a complete cordon to assist the police. A pitched battle is proceeding.

LATER, 11.30 A. M.

This forenoon a thousand police were on the scene. The Scots Guards took up positions. A detachment has been stationed on the high platform in a brewery in Sidney Street, where a fierce fusillade is proceeding. Neither the police nor the besieged have sustained further casualties, though the police have had very narrow escapes. The neighbourhood is in a fever of excitement. A bullet has been found in the wounded sergeant. It appears to be identical with those extracted from the policemen murdered on the 17th of December. Moreover the assassins are evidently using the same magazine pistols, the firing sounding as from a maxim gun.

LATER, NOON.

Sidney Street is a narrow typical East End thoroughfare with two-storey houses. The Brewery platform partially commands the besieged house. Guards have also been posted at each end of the street. After a lull the wild fusillade has been renewed, the soldiers kneeling and their Lee-Metfords mingling with he crackling of revolvers. The building has een considerably damaged.

A heroic incident occurred when a plainlothes officer, borrowing a Guardsman's rifle, ushed to the besieged house and smashed the ower windows with the butt. He was heartily heered.

LONDON, 12-30 P. M.

Large crowds have gathered on the scene egardless of the bullets. Many have offered eir services to the police. A bootmaker ounted the roof opposite the besieged emises and was greeted with bullets. He id he saw "five fierce finds." The police the adjoining roofs report that there are parently a number of people in the house as firing occurs simultaneously from two oreys. About noon every window had been mpletely smashed. The Guardsmen are orking round the house itself. Another etective sergeant has been slightly wounded.

LONDON, 1 P. M.

Mr. Churchill arrived on the scene early is afternoon. He was calmly walking in dney Street to survey the house when he was rsuaded to seek a more sheltered position.

LONDON, 2-20 P. M.

The besieged house is aflame. The roof s collapsed and the occupants must have ccumbed or committed suicide. The firemen searching the premises. It is expected that e bodies will not be recognisable.

SHIPPING RATE WAR IN CHINA.

eglecting Conference Tariff.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The *Financial Times* says that anothe ious rate war in China shipping trade is eatened owing to the departure from the ference tariff by several companies loading ntwerp. It is reported that a company been promoted to participate in what is eved will be a prolonged struggle.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Negotiations Resumed at Peking

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states hat China has resumed the opium negotiaons.

It appears that she desires to base the new greement on the principle of Indian restricon keeping pace with Chinese efforts to duce cultivation, irrespective of the remaining eptennial period. It is proposed, with regard the provinces where cultivation is reported have ceased totally, to prohibit the importation of foreign and Chinese drug on the ame principle as the liquor prohibition in merica.

A correspondent, however, questions wheher the proposals are practicable.

FIRE ON S.S. "SWAZI."

Breaks out Afresh at Suez.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The fire on board the "Swazi" at Suez roke out afresh on 31st December. The unker was flooded. There are thirteen feet of water in the engine-room and ten feet in No. 2 hold.

THE official result of the census of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, shows a total population of 93,402,151, being an increase of 20·9 per cent. The population of the Continental United tates amounts to 92,972,266, being an inase of 21 per cent.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HONOURS.

General Botha Declines Title for the Present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The evening papers applaud the South African honours, and point out that there is a pleasant impartiality about them.

General Botha's absence is explained by his having declined a title for the present.

The *Westminster Gazette* points out that the selection of Mr. Graaf, Dr. Jameson, Mr. Fisher and Sir George Farrar brings home, dramatically, how the Union is burying the past.

FRENCH DOCK STRIKER.

Durand's Sentence Commuted

LABOUR FEDERATION DEMAND RELEASE.

PARIS, JANUARY 3.

Following on the threats of a general strike, the French Government have commuted to six years the death sentence on the Rouen dock striker, Durand, who was condemned for complicity in the murder of a non-striker.

The Labour Federation now demands his liberation and has ordered preparations for a strike of all organised labour.

REBELLIOUS DRUSES REPULSED.

Turkish Losses: 107 Killed.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople states that after four days' fighting, in which the Turks lost 107 killed, the remnant of the rebellious Druses has been driven into the desert. Many were killed and a thousand surrendered.

NEW AUSTRALIAN WAGES AGREEMENT.

Favourable Ballot by Miners.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Reuter wires from Broken Hill, Australia that a ballot of miners has shown a large majority in favour of the new wages agreement, ensuring peace for four and a half years.

CHOLERA AT MADEIRA.

Funchal Free from Epidemic.

FUNCHAL, JAN. 3.

The town is now practically free from cholera. There have been only 63 cases, with 22 deaths, in the whole island during the last four days.

ACCIDENT ON GERMAN STEAMER.

Four Lascars Killed.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Lloyds state that the German steamer "Liebenfels," from Calcutta for Hamburg, has put in at Perim for medical assistance and has landed a lascar who died to-day. A steam pipe burst on December 26, killing four lascars.

The "Liebenfels" proceeds to-day.

DUTCH MINISTER OF WAR.

An Ex-Major Appointed.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 2.

Major Colijn, an ex-officer in the Dutch-Indian Army, has been appointed Minister of War.

GERMAN BALLOON "HILDEBRAND."

Missing Since December 29.

BERLIN, JAN. 2.

The Balloon "Hildebrand" went up on December 29 with two aeronauts. It has since been missing, but was last seen drifting towards the Baltic.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The death is announced of Mr. William Strang Steel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 3.

The death is reported on Sunday of W. Strang Steel, the founder of Messrs. Steel Brothers, at the age of 79 at home. The late Mr. Steel was keenly interested in Burma, though he had not visited the province for some years.

[William Strang Steel, J. P. and D. L., County Selkirk, was born in 1832. He was the second son of the late John Steel, Merchant of Glasgow, and Grace, daughter of James Strang of Westhouse, East Kilbride, County Lanark. He was educated in the Glasgow High School; and was the founder of the business of Messrs W. Strang, Steel and Co., merchants in Burma, which, in 1890, was converted into a Joint Stock Company under the name of Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Limited. The deceased owns 2,000 acres in Selkirkshire, and 3,500 in Roxburghshire.]

At the anniversary of Kanya Mahavidyalay or Girls High School at Jullundur, maintained by the Arya Samaj, about thirteen thousand rupees including those announced at the Arya Samaj anniversary at Lahore were collected.

DEATH OF FAMOUS TENNIS PLAYER.

Tributes to late Mr. R. F. Doherty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The funeral of Mr. R. F. Doherty took place to-day. There was a magnificent collection of wreaths, including some from Royalty, from sportsmen all over the world and from the South African Lawn Tennis Association.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

South Africans Make Five Centuries.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

In the second Test Match the South Africans carried their total in the first innings to 506. Faulkner scored 204, Snooke 77 and Sinclair 58 not out.

In the second attempt the Australians have made 208 for five wickets. The game is being continued.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

Monday's Results.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The following are to-day's football results:—

THE LEAGUE—Division 1.

Everton	1	Newcastle United	5
Bury	1	Aston Villa	0
Sheffield, Wednesday	2	Bristol City	1
Blackburn Rovers	0	Preston North End	1
Middlesborough	2	Notts Forest	2
Sunderland	4	Liverpool	0
Manchester United	1	Bradford	0

THE LEAGUE—Division 2.

Blackpool	1	Gainsborough Trinity	1
Bolton Wanderers	4	Barnsley	0
Bradford	6	Lincoln City	0
Glossop	1	Burnley	1
Huddersfield Town	2	Hull City	0
Stockport County	2	Chelsea	2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Glasgow Rangers	1	Celtic	1
Kilmarnock	2	St. Mirren	2
Motherwell	2	Airdrieonians	2
Partick Thistle	1	Third Lanark	0
Dundee	1	Falkirk	1
Aberdeen	1	Clyde	0
Morton	2	Hamilton Academicals	1
Hibernians	1	Hearts	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN FRANCE.

Scotland Loses by One Point.

PARIS, JAN. 2.

In the Rugby match to-day between France and Scotland, France won by 16 points to 15.

The ground was wet, but the game was exciting. At half-time, the score was France 11, Scotland 8.

It is noteworthy that this is France's first international victory.

Scotland was fairly representative, and included eight internationals.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Successful Pigsticking at Muttra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, JAN. 3.

The Crown Prince and some of his staff with the officers of the Royals had a most successful afternoon in pigsticking yesterday, His Imperial Highness scoring the two first spears. It rained during part of the afternoon.

In the evening there was a dinner party in the camp which included the officers of the Royals, the ladies and other residents in Muttra.

The Crown Prince this morning visited the lines of the Royals and inspected the Riding Schools and Regimental Institutions and witnessed a very good display of jumping and tent-pegging.

His Imperial Highness played polo in the afternoon.

DERAILMENT OF RAILWAY TRAIN.

None Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Satpura, reports that No. 63 Down Passenger from Jubbulpore to Gondia, was derailed between Ghunsore and Pindrai stations at mile 712 at about 16 hours on the 31st December. The engine and five passenger carriages were derailed. No persons were injured and the line was cleared at 9 hours on the 1st instant.

BANK OF BURMA.

Successful Year's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3

The Bank of Burma had a most successful year during 1910. The nett profit for the year was Rs. 3,37,787-1-2. To this has to be added Rs. 21,351-4-7 brought forward from 31st December 1909, making the total of Rs. 3,59,138-5-9 available for distribution. On 30th June last an 'ad interim' dividend of 7 per cent per annum was paid absorbing Rs. 61,687-8 and there was placed to the reserve fund one lakh. The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for the half year free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 61,687-8, place one lakh to the reserve fund making this fund five lakhs, and carry forward Rs. 3,56,763-5-9.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAVNAGAR, JAN. 3.

Mr. Patni, our popular Diwansaheb, returned from England after an absence of three months, arriving by the mail train to-day, when he received an ovation at Botad, Dhola and other stations, and the party, including the Maharajah who was also in the train, was photographed.

The weather for the past few days is cloudy. Last night the sky became overcast, lightning and thundering occurred threatening a downpour, but only a few drops fell.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Prize Distribution.

THE annual prize distribution in connection with the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya took place last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobitalao, Bombay, when His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, presided and Her Excellency Lady Clarke kindly gave away the prizes.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion, among them being: The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C. Sir N. G. and Lady Chandavarkar, Lady Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao, Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, Dr. D. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas, the Chief of Miraj, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Mr. Yesvantrao A. Dabulkar, Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Rev. Mr. MacOmish and others.

An Indian Band consisting of violins, dilrubas, satars, and harmonium welcomed their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar made a few introductory remarks in course of which he said that few years ago while he was ill in England and living with an English friend of his in a country house, he asked him if there was anything parallel to religious education among the Hindus in India like the English children have. Sir Narayen replied that there was something equal to it but a little different. Amongst the Hindus there were "Bhakti" songs (hymns) as well as the Christians and those created a good and lasting impression upon the minds of the children whose character and future depended upon their early education. The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was established to develop Indian Music and to rescue it from the hands of the unfortunate class of people and therefore it needed support. After satisfying himself that the institution had such an object in view he began to take interest and asked their Excellencies to be present at the function that evening.

A well arranged programme of music was then gone through by the students of the Institution and Her Excellency then gave away the prizes to the successful students.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, addressing the assembly, said:—

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Ever since I came to India I have been much interested in Indian music, which was unknown to me before. I suppose that almost all human beings are affected in some degree by music as are many animals, most birds and even some insects. And if one has any knowledge of music of one kind, it must at least, give one the wish to understand other kinds which appeal to other peoples. It is a mistake to assume that the musical taste of the Western Nations differs absolutely from that of the East. The sounds of the Scottish pipe and the airs which have been handed down through generations of Highlanders appeal strongly to Pathan mountaineers on the frontiers of India, and a Mahratta Regiment can find pleasure in its pipes which its band cannot give. The pipe it may be said does not represent Western music, and has no joys for many Western people; but airs born among the Scottish Mountains have not been disdained by great composers who have linked them with music of a widely different type. The music of the West has, however, followed lines of evolution which have no counterpart in India. It has changed its character in a marked degree in the last two centuries and it is changing still. It has become a highly organized pursuit with vast numbers of societies actively engaged in extending the scope of its influence. Its Professors are held in high honour, and it offers some great prizes to its votaries. It is no longer the pastime of the few, but has become almost a necessity to the many, who demand and find increasing enjoyment in it. The music of the Western peoples has thus followed their social and political development becoming an organized force as they became organized nations in the full sense of the word. In the evolution of Western music religion has played a most important part, and there can be no doubt that conversely music has powerfully stimulated religious sentiment and has helped towards the realization of the divine. As yet this cannot all be said of Eastern music. Organization and co-ordination have been too much wanting and while the people of India have a very keen musical sense and can be deeply affected by their native art, the profession of music has not always been held in esteem which must have operated as a discouragement to musical progress. There are already signs of change in this respect. Proficiency in music is no longer regarded as appertaining to a special professional class but is being sought after in many quarters. As amateur musicians grow in number, not only will the importance of music as a social factor increase, but musical study will extend far with results which will react upon the art as a whole. A literature cannot exist until writing has been perfected, and musical evolution in India has been hampered by the want of improved methods of recording and thus of permanently preserving its forms. Until a general and thoroughly scientific system of musical notation had been arrived at real progress was impossible in Western countries which now have a rich and extensive musical literature. That also is a problem which is beginning to be attacked in India, and will be solved if the study of music tends more and more to attract the best brains of the people.

STRUCTURE OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Except in one sense, the structure of Indian music, like the alphabetical characters of the East, is much more complex than that which has been evolved in Western countries and partly for that reason we Europeans find your music difficult to understand. You have perhaps a more delicate sense of musical form than is given to us. Vocal music with you takes a more important place than with us and your ideas of tone differ widely from ours. Though you have many fine instruments, they do not approach the striking variety of tone which is to be found in a great orchestra, and which is used with tremendous effect according to our ideas to produce musical impressions. In the direction of harmony, the West has gone much further than the East and is still moving. It is in the structure of its harmony that Western music is more complex than yours. This difference of musical taste, however, it may have arisen, has had important results. In the absence of consorted music, the co-operation of large numbers of voices or of instruments in producing joint effects powerfully reacting upon performers as well as audiences cannot find a place in the musical education of the Indian people. Whether concerted music may in time be developed on Indian lines I do not know; but meanwhile Indians cannot adequately realise the exaltation of spirit, the excitement and the vivid impressions which are created by the noble choruses of a Handal oratorio, by the symphonies of the great European masters, and even by the choral singing of a regiment on the march or of a gathering of Welsh holiday-makers. I confess that to my mind this seems to be a want in the music of India, and I think that a movement which would make Indian music into a uniting force and would vastly extent the number of individuals who could come under its sway at the same moment must be an advantage. Such a moment may well arise if India progresses towards real nationhood as we all desire, and it would be alike the proof of and a helping cause towards that nationhood.

MUSIC PART OF THE DIVINE.

Among most peoples, music has been regarded as partaking of the divine, and in the East as in the West it has its purely devotional side. Some of the Saints of India have sought to turn music to account to promote religious progress and to help to raise the people above things material. But here also lack of organization has hindered full development. The musical services of the Cathedrals of Europe have, for several centuries served as inspiring models of religious music to which the greatest composers have contributed, while organ builders vied in producing instruments capable of giving the fullest expression to their harmonies. The value of such standards of devotional music cannot be overestimated in their effect upon the solemnity of the services of the Christian Churches.

To an Indian it must be difficult to understand all that is implied in Milton's fine lines in "Il Penseroso."

> "There let the pealing organs blow
> To the full-voiced choir below
> In service high and anthems clear
> As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
> Dissolve me into ecstasies
> And bring all Heaven before mine eyes."

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has told me that the School of Indian Music is devoting itself specially to the devotional side of the art and is teaching the songs and hymns of the Saints of the Bhakti School, who preached the doctrine of love and humanity. The Bombay Branch which has been in existence little more than two years has already outgrown the parent institution at Lahore, and from what we have heard it is clear that good progress reflecting much credit on the principal is being made. An interesting feature is the publication of magazines in Hindi and Marathi which are helping to diffuse the knowledge of the science of music and to supply much needed musical literature. The School provides a boarding house for poor students who are trained to become teachers. It maintains a dispensary as well as a reading room and Library and it is entirely self-supporting. That is a striking achievement and it proves that there is a real demand in Bombay for good teaching which this School is able to supply. Here is surely a step towards the organisation of musical art which seems to be needed in India and I have no doubt that the results obtained here will grow and be far-reaching. It is a great pleasure to my wife and myself to do the little we can to help the cause for which this school was founded, and we hope that the winners of the prizes will remain devoted to the beautiful and elevating art which they have come here to study. Nothing is better calculated to lift us above the mechanical and material aspects of our lives, to speak straight to our hearts and spirit and to evoke the sense of the divine than good music.

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

"It has been said that the ancient Greeks, who were in many respects a wise people, made a point of teaching their children music, because they believed that it helped them not to be self-willed and fanciful, but to see the beauty of order, the usefulness of rule and divinity of law. Music has in the past played a part in the education of the people of India. I believe that it may do much more in the future, if it is made an object of reverential study thrown open to far greater numbers than at present and if it is allowed to take its proper place as an elevating influence. That is just what this institution is aiming at and I cordially wish the fullest measure of success to its endeavours."

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir G. G. Patvardhan, K. C. I. E., Chief of Miraj, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies, said that he was sure he was expressing the sentiments of all present when he said that they were all grateful to their Excellencies for making it convenient to honour them that evening with their gracious presence. It was a happy augury for the future of that institution that that year's prize distribution should have been presided over by so sympathetic and kind hearted a Governor as their popular Administrator of the Province, Sir George Clarke.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

To Sail Home from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Sir William Wedderburn arrived here to-day, and is staying as the guest of the Maharajah of Durbhanga in Middleton Street.

The "Indian Daily News" states that Sir William Wedderburn, who is somewhat indisposed, now sails from Calcutta for England by the steamer "Silesia" on the 8th instant.

CALCUTTA PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The Viceroy's Praise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

A complimentary message from the Viceroy to the men on parade here yesterday is published in the Garrison Order:—

The Commander-in-Chief is making it public and also thanks the Volunteers present for their smart and soldierly bearing and would have liked to have seen their patriotic spirit emulated, by some of the numerous spectators.

RANGOON, JAN. 3.

In the ceremonial parade yesterday General Herbert presented long service medals to Trooper R. H. Wingate, Rangoon Mounted Rifles, and to Sergeant F. A. Alexander, B. Co. and Lance Corpl. R. H. St. John, I. Co., Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

~~SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.~~

Visit to Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 3.

The Commander-in-Chief, who arrives in Rangoon, on a tour of inspection on the 13th instant, will visit Meiktila, Mandalay, Maymyo, Goktuh Shurbo, Bhamo and Myitkyina, coming down by the river to Prome and arriving in Rangoon on the 1st of February.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Protest against Novel Procedure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 3.

At the monthly general meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Committee this afternoon Mr. S. W. Dawson, President, proposed to place before the meeting a list of members' names who might be put on various Sub-Committees for the two years ending in December 1912. Ten of the 23 members considered that it was not a proper way of doing things and that it was an innovation which could not be adopted. U. Ohn Shine proposed an amendment that the meeting be permitted to select their own members by ballot.

The President ruled this out of order as under Rule 7 of the Conduct of Business, the regulation of business to be transacted lay with the President. The ten aggrieved members left the Committee room. Mr. J. E. Durhern, Vice-President, then after failing to appease the members, proposed that the Committee be allowed to make out their own list of names for various Sub-Committees. This the President eventually agreed to.

The aggrieved members then re-entered after having discussed matters outside over half an hour and the proceedings in connection with the election of Sub-Committee were proceeded with.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Approved by Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have now reported upon the Calcutta Improvement Bill. They support the scheme generally, but urge (1) that the Government guarantee for loans should be absolute; (2) that the tax on jute should be in the form of Export Duty on both manufactured and unmanufactured article without any excise; (3) that the number of Trustees should not be increased beyond seven and that the Bengal Chamber should nominate two of their number and the Trades Association one, and (4) that leave to appeal from the decisions of the Land Acquisition Tribunal should be vested in a High Court Judge.

Bimla Charan Dey, accused in the Howrah sedition case, was released on Tuesday owing to want of evidence.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OPENING CEREMONY BY LORD HARDINGE.

THE FACTORY ACT INTRODUCED.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The Legislative Council met this morning, at 11 o'clock, sixty-one members being present.

The proceedings were opened by the Hon'ble Messrs. Wood, Porter and Freemantle, the Prince of Arcot, Messrs. Monteath, Le Mesurier, Greaves, Colonel Davies and Mr. Birkmyre taking the oath of allegiance and signing the register.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy then rose and said:—"Your Honour and Gentlemen,—As this is the first time that I am called upon to preside over this Council, I should like to say how much I appreciate the honour and how deeply I feel the heavy responsibility that it entails. It is to me a source of sincere satisfaction that I have been called upon to preside over a reformed Legislative Council of which the merit is, I believe, largely due to the wisdom of my predecessor, Lord Minto. The extension of the elective system, the increase in the number of our members and the enlargement of our powers lend weight and interest to our deliberations, upon the result of which depends the welfare and the happiness of so many millions of our fellow-subjects.

"It is the duty of the Council to discuss the subjects that are generally complex and sometimes even contentious. It would be neither natural, nor desirable, that such discussions should provoke no disagreement amongst us, but I hope and believe that frank expression of opinion will assist us to understand each other and to appreciate one another's point of view. At the same time, I trust that our deliberations may be animated by a spirit of mutual concession, and I rely upon you, gentlemen, with confidence, to assist me in maintaining that high standard of dignity and courtesy that has hitherto characterised the proceedings of this Council and that is worthy of the highest traditions of this assembly."

Replies to Questions.

The members then proceeded to put the questions standing in their names.

Replying to Mr. Dadabhoy's question on the foreign import duties on various articles, Mr. Robertson admitted the facts, as regards tanned goods and gold and silverware, but not as regards silk goods entering Australia which long have been charged 15 per cent ad valorem, but said that the Government of India did not consider it desirable at present to move in the matter.

WEINGANGA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Replying to Mr. Dadabhoy regarding the Weinganga Irrigation Project, Mr. Carlyle said that this project was received on the 12th ultimo from the Local Administration and was estimated to cost 38 lakhs of rupees. It had still to be approved by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Replying to Mr. Dadabhoy's question regarding the manufacturing department for the introduction of new industries, Mr. Robertson said that efforts had been made in the past by the Government to demonstrate, by State manufacture, the commercial merits of aluminium, chrome leather and other industries, but the consequence was that it received strong protests from the commercial public. In view of possible competition with private enterprise and in pursuance of a policy recently laid down by the Secretary of State regarding State assistance to industrial progress, the Government of India were not now prepared to undertake an experiment in that direction.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Replying to Mr. Madge's question as regarded the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, he referred the questioner to his answer of March 29 last, adding there were no appointments in the Finance Department specially reserved for members of the domiciled community. Such candidates were appointed either after competition or by nomination, and several of them had been recruited in the latter manner.

Replying to the Raja of Partabgarh's question regarding the admission of minors as chelas into religious fraternities, Mr. Jenkins said that the Government had at present no grounds for thinking this practice prevailed to an extent requiring or justifying their interference and they considered the present provisions of Penal Code adequate for dealing with the more aggravated cases of the kind.

ECONOMY OF GRASS FARMS.

Replying to the Raja of Partabgarh, the Commander-in-Chief gave exhaustive figures to show the economy of the existing system of grass-farms as compared with purchases through contractors. A Committee, consisting of an experienced accounts officer and a senior Indian Civilian had investigated the matter last spring, and they found, that wherever the farms had avoided large contracts and purchased direct from the Zemindars, or leased lands for cutting rights, large economies had been effected. The enquiry had thoroughly vindicated the present policy, and the Government of India were convinced that the contract system of the fodder supply of the Army was uneconomical.

Replying to Mr. Mudholkar's question as to the reformation of advisory boards to advise the local Governments in regard to the introduction of new or the development of existing industries, Mr. Butler said: The appointment of advisory boards has been recommended in four provinces; Madras, the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces, and there the commendation has been accepted by the local Governments concerned.

MUTTRA-ALIGARH LINE.

Replying Mr. Monteath's question, regarding the construction of a line from Muttra to Aligarh, Sir T. R. Wynne said that, as at present advised, the Government of India were not prepared to permit a railway with headquarters in Bombay to construct a line from Muttra to Bombay. If the line were eventually constructed it would be by some other agency.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao, Sir T. R. Wynne said that the actual contract in legal form had not yet been signed with the South Indian Railway, but its general principles had been finally agreed to by both sides. The Government were not in a position to express an opinion on the question raised of the effect of the contract on District Boards enterprises, and it was not usual to make public the contract and correspondence asked for.

In replying to Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Robertson said that the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and of the Customs Act, as at present administered, appeared to the Government of India adequate for preventing entry of goods bearing the false trade descriptions referred to.

Mr. Robertson also explained the difficulties which have been found to exist in the schemes put forward for the standardization of weights and measures and said that the majority of the Local Governments were opposed to any immediate prescription of weights and measures by law.

AKOLA-BASIN RAILWAY.

Reply to Mr. Mudholkar, Sir T. R. Wynne said that the Akola-Basin Railway was well forward in list of the lines to be undertaken when the funds allowed.

As regarded the taking of the Shegaon and Nagpur Section of the G. I. P. Ry. through Amraoti, this would involve the abandoning of Badnera as an engine-changing station, the works and staff building now in use there, and the creation of a new engine-changing station at Amraoti.

Replying to Mr. Sinha regarding the conditions on which the Government servants have been all allowed to join the Anglo-Indian Association, Mr. Jenkins admitted the facts, and said that if any other case of a similar nature were reported to them by a Local Government, it would be considered on its merits.

As regarded the Champaran riots, the Government of Bengal had taken steps calculated to remove the grievances which appear to have afforded an occasion for the disturbances and the Government of India did not propose to publish the correspondence.

COUNCIL ELECTION REGULATIONS.

Replying to Mr. S. Sinha on the subject of revision of Council Election Regulations, Mr. Jenkins said that the Government of India had already called for reports from all the Local Governments on the working of the regulations and had invited suggestions, in the light of experience, as to any points in which they appeared to call for revision. The report of two Local Governments were still awaited. It was impossible for the Government of India at this stage to give any undertaking as to measures which would be adopted to deal with the revision of the regulations. Should the reports of the Local Governments show that it was needed, that would necessarily depend on the nature of revision which might be required.

Replying to Mr. S. Sinha on the subject of Railway rates for local industries, Sir T. R. Wynne explained that railways could not under the Railway Act, quote preferential rates for indigenous commodities and prohibitive rates to imported goods. Neither could they undertake to carry good at a permanent loss to themselves, but railways were as anxious to secure new traffic as the producer was to have his goods carried, and, with the limitations named he felt sure that direct reference by the producers to the railway administrations would, as a rule, secure reduced rates for local industries, in cases where the existing rates were too high to enable business to be done.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Replying to Mr. Sinha, Mr. Carlyle said that Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's scheme for an agricultural bank in Bombay had not been accepted in its entirety by the Secretary of State, and negotiations regarding it were still pending. It was the only scheme of the kind now under consideration.

As regards the amendment of the Co-operative Credit Society's Act, proposals had been referred to the Secretary of State. He was not in a position at present to indicate the changes contemplated, but hoped that the Bill might be introduced and published either at the end of this month or in March next.

Replying to Mr. S. Sinha's question regarding the "Afghan" newspaper, Mr. Jenkins said that he understood that the North West Frontier Administration subscribed to a certain number of copies of this journal. The Government of India had no information as to whether any articles in the newspaper in question had been calculated to operate in the manner suggested but they would ask the administration to look into the matter.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Replying to a question by Mr. Monteath regarding the increase of the actual holdings of gold in the Gold Standard Reserve, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson said: "I can only refer my Hon'ble friend to what I said on the subject in my last financial statement. There has been no change in the position since then, and I do not at present anticipate that any addition will be made to the holding of gold in the Gold Standard Reserve, or that any part of it will be kept in India."

THE CENSUS.

Replying to Mr. Sinha, regarding the Census Commissioner's circular, in regard to the classification of the lower classes of the Hindu community, Mr. Butler said: "The Government of India were aware that the circular in question aroused hostile comment, but this was due to a misapprehension. It was thought that the circular contained instructions to exclude certain classes from the category of Hindus, but this was never intended. The Census Commissioner had already issued a communique explaining that the statements of all persons as to their religion will be accepted without demur, and that they will be classified accordingly in the Census tables. It was never proposed to alter in any way the procedure followed in this respect at the previous censuses. The object of the circular was to consult the Provincial Census Superintendents as to the feasibility of framing an estimate of the number of persons classed as Hindus, who were not ordinarily regarded as such and what standards should be adopted for the purpose. The circular contained no definite orders, nor would any decision be arrived at by the Census Commissioner until all the replies had been received and considered together with the comments which have been made in the newspapers and elsewhere."

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CAWNPORE.

Replying to Mr. S. Sinha's question, Mr. Butler said the modified scheme for the establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore, which had been submitted by the United Provinces Government, had been accepted by the Government of India, who were considering the extent to which financial aid could be given to the scheme from the Imperial revenues. The Secretary of State would shortly be addressed on the subject.

Replying to Mr. S. Sinha's questions regarding the North-West Frontier, Mr. J. B. Wood said that the return, giving particulars of the recent raids, was being complied and would be laid on the table when ready. Since the creation of the North-West Frontier Province, there had been no Hindu-Musalman riots reported in Peshawar City before the one that took place last March. The cost of the Punitive Police in Peshawar City was four thousand rupees monthly, and question of the allotment of the incidence of the charge was still under consideration.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

After the questions had been all put and answered, Mr. Robertson rose and said:—"With your Excellency's permission, I rise to make a statement on the subject of indentured emigration to Natal. The Council will remember that in July last a Bill was passed empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to discontinue emigration to any country to which emigration is lawful, if he has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for prohibiting such emigration. The Governor-General-in-Council has had under his consideration the question of discontinuing the indentured emigration to Natal, and he has arrived at the decision that emigration to that country should no longer be permitted. (Applause).

"By Indian Members," the decision has been taken, in view of the unsatisfactory position which has been created by the divergence between the Indians' and the Colonists' standpoints, and by the absence of any guarantee that the Indians will be accepted as permanent citizens of the South African Union after the expiration of their indentures. In all the circumstances, the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that emigration to Natal should be discontinued, as he cannot allow the present unsatisfactory situation to be perpetuated. He therefore, proposes to publish a notification in April next prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal with effect from the 1st July, 1911."

INDIAN MEMBERS' GRATITUDE.

After the statement on Natal emigration had been made by Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gokhale, on behalf of the non-official members, expressed their sense of deep gratitude for the decision which the Government of India assured. The feeling aroused by this decision would be one of sincere satisfaction. It would remove an important factor, which was responsible for much soreness of feelings in India, and it would also supply to his countrymen a striking object lesson that the Government would not hesitate to take prompt and decisive action for the furtherance of their interests, even though it should inflict some injury on a British Colony. He heartily and sincerely congratulated the Government on the step they had taken. (Applause by Indian Members.)

The Factory Bill.

In moving that the Factory Bill be referred to a Select Committee, Mr. Robertson briefly described the measure which had been fully

discussed and circulated for opinions. A number of suggestions had resulted, some of which the Government proposed to adopt. He ought to say at once, however, that nothing had been brough [redacted]
the notice of the Government which could
to reconsider the decisions arrived at
tant points of principle as the
of hours of labour of male
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HON. S ALD

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ries. The object in both cases is
nitarian and I wish to express my most
sympathy with that object. I may say that as a Member of the last Factory Commission, I had a share in drawing up the recommendations, and so far as the Bill embodies those recommendations, it has my support and approval. Speaking generally, the Bill seeks to legalise the suggestions made by the Commission with regard to the working hours of children, and the sanitation and supervision of factories. It is where the Bill departs from the lines laid down by the Commission that I am [illegible]ble to give it support. The principal departure [illegible] as regards the restriction on the working hours of adults, especially of adult males. The last Factory Commission was, perhaps, the most representative Commission ever appointed in this country, and it was presided over by the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, than whom it would be difficult to find a more conscientious worker and one who has stronger sympathies with the ryots from whom factory labourers are recruited. The labours of the Commission were of the most strenuous character and, under the guidance of the Chairman, the Commissioners in their anxiety to study the actual condition of the workers visited factories at early morning hours and, sometimes, even after dinner, late in the evening. The Sunday holiday was an exception to us, as on that day we used to visit the homes of the labourers to examine their conditions and to obtain their opinion on the questions referred to us. The Commissioners, therefore, when they met at Simla to formulate their recommendations, had every one of them acquired an intimate knowledge of the conditions of factories, found only among experts.

A VITAL MATTER.

I think that the recommendation of such a body on a matter so vital to the industrial prosperity of the country and to the economic well-being of the labourers, is entitled to the greatest weight. Let us ask ourselves whether the restrictions proposed to be placed on the working hours of the adults is necessary or justifiable? Is there any proof that the hands are over-worked or that they have suffered in health or that they are not able to protect themselves? The answers to these questions can be found in the Report of the Factory Commission. First of all we have to consider the economic position and the habits of the Indian operative. In paragraph 25 the Report says:—"The Indian Operative is in general, independent of factory work, to the extent that he does not rely exclusively upon factory employment, in order to obtain a livelihood, at most seasons he can command a wage sufficient to keep him, probably on a somewhat lower scale of comfort by accepting work on the land; and there are also numerous other avenues of employment, more remunerative than agricultural labour, which are open to every worker in any large industrial centre." The Factory Commissioners further observed:—The position of the operative has been greatly strengthened by the fact that the supply of factory labour undoubtedly is, and has been, inadequate; and there is, and has been, the keenest competition among employers to secure a full labour supply. These two main causes,—the independence of the Indian labourer, owing to the fact that he possesses other and congenial means of earning a livelihood, and the deficient labour supply—govern the whole situation." As to the independence of the factory labourer the Report goes on to say in paragraph 26:—"Inasmuch as the Indian factory operative is not in general a factory operative, pure and simple, he is comparatively unskilled at his work; because his services are indispensable and difficult to obtain, he is within wide limits, allowed by his employers to perform the work entrusted to him as and how he likes. . . . We have also been impressed with the fact that employers are generally disposed to concede promptly all reasonable demands made by their workers: and even where the demands made are unreasonable, to treat them as proposals which it is desirable to accede to, if possible. Great nervousness is frequently displayed by employers of labour as to the effect even of trivial changes on the workers; numerous expedients are adopted to conciliate them, and the attitude of the employers throughout appears to be based upon the knowledge that the operatives are in fact the masters of the situation."

STANDARD OF WORKING CAPACITY.

In paragraph 28 the Commission has clearly shown that the hands refuse to be over-worked. The Commissioners say:—"The Indian factory worker it, in general, incapable of prolonged and intense effort he may work hard for a comparatively short period but even in such cases the standard attained is much below what would be expected, in similar circumstances, in any European country. His natural inclination is to spread the work he has to do over a long period of time, working in leisurely manner throughout, and taking intervals of rest whenever he feels disinclined for further exertion. Meals are generally eaten during the working hours of the factory; the midday interval is sometimes devoted to sleep; and the operative leaves his work frequently throughout the day in order to eat, smoke, bathe and so on. As the result of careful inquiries made throughout our tour, we estimate that in the cotton textile mills in India the average operative probably spends from 1 1-2 to 2 hours each day, in addition to the statutory mid-day interval, away from his work." I hope I have clearly shown that the mill-hands refuse to be over-worked and that they are the masters of the situation. Now let us see whether they have suffered in health. In paras 33 and 34 the Report says:—"Comparing the weavers and spinners in Bombay mills with the dock labourers, general labourers and domestic servents in that city, the mortality among the mill-hands year by year over a period of seven years, is considerably less than among the general labourers. The average mortality per thousand of the population for seven years from 1900 to 1906 is:—

	All causes.
General labourers	31.58
Factory operatives	18·45

. . . . Dr. Turner, who has had a long experience of the condition prevailing in Bombay, and who was also a member of the Textile Factory Labour Committee, is of opinion that 'the factory population is not below the average of the same class as regards physique.' He agreed that the statistics which he has furnished show that factory hands are healthier than general labourer and he assures us that there can be no question as to the correctness of the total death-rates shown in the statement supplied by him. He considers that with the exception of phthisis mill hands are much less liable to respiratory diseases than general labourers."

Then the Commissioners referred to the views of Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart in the following terms:—"We have already referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart's exceptional qualifications for forming an accurate opinion upon this subject. After inspecting with us 57 factories in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Broach, he is distinctly of opinion that the physical condition of the factory operative in Bombay is in every way excellent, and that it compares favourably with that of agricultural labourers, and men of the coolie class generally.' His general conclusion is that 'the hours of labour now in force in the Bombay factories have had no bad effect on the health of the operatives'; and he expresses his opinion in the most emphatic manner.

NO OVER WORKING.

These passages in the Commissioners' Report conclusively show that there is no over-working, no deterioration of health and that, so far from being helpless, the men are in a position to dictate their own terms. It is clear, therefore, that the circumstances do not warrant the intervention of the Legislature in restricting the hours of adults. Nay, the Commission has gone further and said in paragraph 47:—"We are strongly opposed "to any direct limitation of adult working hours, because we consider that there is no necessity for the adoption of this drastic course, because we are convinced that it would cause the gravest inconvenience to existing industries, most of which have never worked long hours and because we think that such a measure would seriously hamper the growth of industrial

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expressly repudiated the idea that they intended to place an indirect restriction on the hours of adult labourers although they hoped that an incidental effect of their recommendation would be to restrict the working hours of factories. In paragraph 48 the Commission says:—"We desire to lay stress upon the fact that they have not been proposed merely in order to avoid the necessity for the imposition of a direct restriction on the working hours of adult males. That will, we hope, be one of the consequences which will follow from their adoption but the measures themselves were accepted by us as necessary solely upon their own merits. . . . " I lay stress upon this point because the late Hon. Mr. Harvey, whose sad and untimely death we all deplore, tried to make out that the principal object of the Commission in proposing the "young persons' class was to restrict the hours of adult male labourers to twelve. The Hon. Mr. Harvey further said that the creation of a class of young persons would involve grave administrative difficulties. I am sorry I cannot agree with this view, because as the Commission has pointed out any mill which undertakes to work only for twelve hours a day becomes automatically exempt from this restriction. But supposing that the proposal does involve some amount of administrative action there is no reason, why, in order to save a little trouble on the part of the officers, the legislature should be asked to adopt the drastic method suggested in the Bill. In England, there is a class of young persons but it has not been suggested that to avoid administrative difficulties other labourers should be restricted to a certain number of hours. If any case, why not accept the deliberate opinion expressed by the Factory Commission after careful inquiry? If experience proves that the measure has not all the advantages which the Commission expected from it, the Government can with justice ask the Council to adopt a drastic course such as that embodied in the Bill before us. In the meantime, no harm will be done. As pointed out in the Report, out of 224 Cotton Mills in India about 100 are fitted with electric light and even of these 100, the evidence showed that many worked from daylight to dusk in spite of their electric installation. And, moreover, the conditions of the industry are such that at present so far from desiring to work excessive hours, many of the mills are working short time, and some of them are closing down.

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

If, in spite of all these considerations, Government are resolved to restrict the hours of workers, and if they are not inclined to do it through the "young persons" class, then, I would suggest an alternative proposal. Let it be provided that in addition to the half hour interval after every six hours, an interval of not less than two or three hours shall be given to every mill-hand after he has been at work for 12 hours. This will effectively limit the hours of work in a factory to 12, with less inconvenience than would be caused by direct restriction of the hours of adult workers. For example, a factory starting at the earliest possible hour, half-past five, will have to give half an hour's interval, at half past eleven under the Bill. Starting again at 12, it will have to stop at 6 o'clock, and, according to this suggestion, the hands must be given an interval of three hours, so that they cannot begin work again before 9 p.m. It is absolutely impossible to expect the hands to come out at 9 o'clock at night to restart the mill. This suggestion was brought before the Mill-owners' Association in Bombay, and every one was agreed as to its certain effect in limiting the hours of factories to 12. I hope, therefore, that if the "young persons" class is not acceptable, this will meet the Government view. I will now refer to the factories which at present work daylight hours only. As I said, these are in the majority—out of 244 cotton mills about 100 only are provided with electric installations. I strongly protest against any interference in these factories. My reasons against the proposed unwarranted interference are given in my Minute Dissent and I will not trouble the Council with a long dissertation on the subject, but with Your Lordship's permission I will content myself with a few quotations from it.

The Factory Commission of 1890 recorded the conclusion that, 'the operatives desired that the present working day, daylight to dusk, should be continued.' The Commission further observed:—"We give it as our opinion that there is nothing in the conditions under which Indian operatives work which call for any legislative restrictions as to the hours an adult male may choose to work. Nor can we conceive any condition which can ever call for State interference in this matter. In accordance with this view the Indian Factory Act of 1891 contained no provision to limit the working hours of adult males directly or indirectly. I may mention here that that Act was regarded as embodying all the changes that were called for by the conditions of the mill industry." Replying to an observation from the late Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, who was the Official Representative of Bombay in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne said:—"We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place Factory labour in India on a proper footing, and our Bill will be accepted here and at Home, not as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have us believed as a mere prelude to still further restrictions, but as a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN MILLS.

"The only circumstance that can be said to introduce a change in the conditions that prevailed in 1890 in the working of the Mills is the introduction of electric light in some of them. In mills which do not use the electric light, the conditions of labour are precisely what they were at the passing of the present Act. The mills which work by natural light are the majority. Some mills which tried working with artificial light found it wasteful and have discontinued its use. I cannot help thinking that it is extremely unjust to these mills to be subjected to new restrictions while they have continued to conform to the practice of what Sir James Campbell, Collector of Bombay in 1892, called 'the natural and satisfactory practice of limiting work to the hours of daylight.' Even to-day after 17 years, evidence before the present Commission strongly confirms the conclusions arrived at the Factory Commission of 1890, whether we look to the evidence given by the large number of manufacturers or to the evidence taken from the Mill-hands themselves. In the mass of evidence before us there is a consensus, particularly in the Bombay Presidency that the daylight hours are the most suitable to the manufacturers and the operatives. And what its more significant, two of the strongest opponents of long hours in cotton mills the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Pezanji Dadabhai, the well-known manager of the Empress Mills at Nagpur, whose 31 years' experience of the management of mills and close association with the mill-hands, entitle his opinion to the greatest weight, both advocated working from sunrise to sunset as the most suitable for the operatives. The evidence of operatives also tends to the preference of daylight to dusk hours. On all occasions, in Ahmedabad and in Bombay, the President kindly invited me to accompany him whenever the operatives had to be examined. We minutely questioned them, and their spontaneous reply was always that they did not wish to be worked by electric light. We then explained to them that in that case the longest day came in the hottest part of the year, and the shortest in the cold weather, and, further more, that Government may not be willing to legislate for a changing day. In spite of his explanation Ahmedabad operatives to a man stuck to the natural day and expressed their opinion in a decided way. The great advantage of the natural day is that while it will not lead to excessive working of young persons it also sets a limit to working of adult males, and renders over-working impossible. It would greatly facilitate inspection because the mill under this system cannot be worked after dusk, while the mills worked with artificial light will require inspection against time cribbing. This must be a very powerful argument in favour of the natural day in a vast country like India, where factories are scatterred far and wide, often times singly, it would be practically impossible to detect time cribbing if every factory is forced to put electric light." I hope, my Lord, that these arguments conclusively show that factories which work daylight hours should be left free as hitherto, and that there is not the least justification for imposing on them the restriction contemplated by the Bill.

MINOR POINTS.

There are some minor points of drafting, and details about ginning factories, employment of women and some other matters on which I should like to make a few suggestions but these will be submitted to the Select Committee where they can be appropriately discussed. In conclusion, I appeal to Your Lordship not to insist on carrying the measure before us in the exact shape in which it has been drawn up. The interests and sentiments of factory owners and mill-hands are almost unanimously against the principle of direct limitation of the hours of adult male labourers. They feel very strongly that if once the principle is admitted into legislation, it is bound to expose them and the Government of India alike to repeated and persistent pressure from interested rivals, and will lead to calamitous consequences. Even supposing it is no more than a sentiment, I humbly submit that, if Government can achieve their object by a method which is in consonance with the feelings of those most interested in it, it is the part of wise statesmanship to prefer it to another method against which there is a strong and unanimous sentiment. I, therefore, appeal to Your Lordship, and I am sure I am not appealing in vain, to adopt either of the alternatives I have mentioned in preference to the direct restriction proposed by the Bill. To insist on carrying the Bill as it stands would be to decline the co-operation which the factory owners willingly offer towards achieving the objects Government have in view which I am sure is the very last thing which Your Lordship's Government would desire to do.

HON'BLE MR. DADABHOY'S VIEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy offered some observations on the principle of the Bill, reserving a detailed examination of the provisions when it should come up for final consideration. The minor changes proposed in the existing law had his support, but the Bill in certain respects was too ambitious in purpose, too comprehensive in scope and too elastic in language. It attempted a radical change in the present Act and people unfortunately suspected that the anxiety for the protection of Lancashire interests determined and coloured the policy of the Bill. Mr. Dadabhoy went on to enter his emphatic protest against the proposed limitations on adult labour. A Bill like the one before the Council, the principal aim of which was to limit the working hours of adults and children in textile factories under ordinary circumstances, might perhaps have received some measure of support from the commercial public and the non-official members of the Council, but the incidental circumstances had made the Bill highly unpopular, apart from the fact that rightly or wrongly there is considerable doubt in the public minds as to the ultimate object and the probable effect of the Bill. The Government had selected a most inopportune time for the amendment of the law and for the introduction of the legislative restrictions. We fully appreciated the humanitarian motives that have inspired the Bill and no right-thinking citizen would impute ungenerous motives to the Government, but it had to be admitted that the Indian Government which had imposed and maintained a counterveiling Excise Duty on indigenous cotton goods to propitiate Manchester could not reasonably hope to avoid some measure of hostile and unpleasant criticism of its action and of misrepresentation of its solicitude for the well-being of the labouring classes. The imposition of restrictions on adult labour was not justified by the conditions of work now prevailing in this country.

A NOVEL PRINCIPLE.

The Bill introduced a novel principle which had only been very recently adopted in England in the case of a special class of workmen. The Indian textile industry had not yet completely passed through its infant stage and it had yet to grow up to vigorous youth. The present depression was severe and trying. The conditions of manufacturer were anything but encouraging. The Bill would have the effect of still further hampering the millowners in their already unfair and unequal competition with the foreign producer and industrial progress would be most certainly impeded and endangered by the proposed limitation of working hours. He did not believe that on a proper presentment of the facts Government would not listen to their appeal against malicious aspersions and criticisms, notwithstanding Government was righteous in its intentions and aims. More than this it was actuated by sympathy and a genuine desire to advance the prosperity of the country.

With all this sympathy, with all the kindness characteristic of British Indian rule would Government from sentimental considerations, from a vague fear fetter and embarass further an industry that had done in the past and promised to do in the future so much for the material advancement of to the country.

The speaker appealed to His Excellency to yet prevent this unhappy result by removing from the Bill the restrictive provision regarding adult labour.

Mr. Graham, on behalf of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, said he had no wish to oppose the Bill as a whole, but it went a good deal further than anything recommended by the Factory Commission, and Indian labour did not offer the best field for the experiment, which it undoubtedly was. At any rate, he hoped that the Government would, in Select Committee meet the experts as far as possible in the suggestions and amendments that they would forward.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar spoke at some length and argued that the Bill was being forced into India from England and that the Indian conditions should be properly considered. He also deprecated the interference with the working hours of adults.

Mr. Monteath said that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which he represented, approved of restricting the hours of labour, but as a matter of principle objected to this being done, in the case of adults, by direct legislation. The Chamber suggested that the object desired could be achieved by a clause in the Bill 40, as the Bombay Mill Association had suggested, that Sir David Sassoon was able to give his full support to the Bill except in respect of one important proposal, namely the proposal to restrict the hours of adult male labour by legislation, such restriction would be resented by the labourers themselves as an interference with their personal liberty and was not justified by the arguments which has been used in its support.

Replying to the criticism on the Factory Bill at to-day's Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson detailed at some length the history of the measure and repeated the reasons given when it was introduced for the decision of the Government of India to restrict the hours of adult labour by direct legislation. He also quoted a number of opinions to show that the Indian Factory labourer falls within the category of those, who cannot protect themselves and challenged the supposition that the Mill industry would be in any way adversely affected by the measure. He thought the Government were fully justified in holding to this measure as one which should be placed on the Statute Book.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-30 o'clock after the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS BILL.

The Council re-assembling after lunch the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson moved that the Inventions and Designs Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

In moving the Inventions and Designs Bill. Hon. Mr. Robertson said that the Bill before the Council was a distinct improvement on Act 5 of 1888 and brought the law into line with that in force in the more advanced countries of the West.

The Hon. Mr. Subba Rao however thought that the person that takes out a patent should be required to work it in this country within a definite period, as is done in the case of England, where the provision was estimated to have resulted in the investment of more than a million sterling in land, buildings, and plant by foreign patentees. The provision having also enabled British manufacturers to secure licenses from foreign patentees on reasonable and equitable terms. He submitted that a similar provision in this Bill would be instrumental in setting up in India the manufacture of foreign patented articles, which were now imported freely. Mr. Subba Rao also urged that the decision of appeals from the Controller in the matter of patents should be to a Judicial tribunal instead of to an Executive one.

The Honble Mr. Madge thereupon followed. He spoke in favour of the introduction in the Bill of the revocation clause of the English Act. It was introduced because it was considered necessary to prevent dumping of foreign products at lower rates than those, at which they could be procured at Home. In fact many articles were being imported into India that ought to be produce there.

Mr. Robertson said that personally he could not hold out any hope of the adoption of the suggestion of Messr. S. Suba Rao and Madge, but all points would be discuss-ed in the Select Committee.

MINOR BILLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins proposed that the Bill to amend the law relating to criminal tribes be referred to a Select Committee. Several suggestions or minor amendments had been received and would be dealt with in Select Committee.

The Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act of 1908 Mr. Butler explained was a very simple one dealing with the health questions and it was duly referred to a Select Committee.

On Sir T. R. Wynne's motion the Bill to amend the Tramways Act was also referred to a Select Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief then moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Native Indian Press be referred to a Select Committee, and this was agreed to.

OPIUM ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The statement of the objects and reasons of the Opium Act Amendment Bill, introduced to-day, shows that the measure is merely a formal one substituting the name of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, for that of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, in the Act to enable the administrative control of the Opium Department to be transferred from the Government of Bengal to that of the United Provinces.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson explained that the Bill to amend the Opium Act of 1857 was a simple administrative measure eoccasioned by the fact that the diminution in the opium area had now enabled the opium cultivation to be dealt with by one agent. Opium sales would take place in Calcutta, but the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces would deal with all general questions. The Bill was introduced and duly passed.

The Viceroy then announced that the Council would re-assemble on 24th January and would then sit 'de die in diem' until all discussions on resolutions which the members were bringing forward were concluded.

The Council would then reassemble again for the March Session.

BURMA FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Progress of Punitive Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN, 3.

The latest news from the Columns operating on the North Eastern Frontier shows that every thing is going on well and the hill tribes are very friendly. Slow progress is being made by the larger Column of 800 strong under Hertz and Major French Mullen. When the difficult country was reached it was found necessary to cut roads to permit of the Column following the planned route. The smaller Column, under G. T. O. Barnard with Captain Gunter R. A, as Intelligence Officer and Captain Oldfield in charge of 125 Military Police in the new country, is doing satisfactorily.

It is proposed to establish a new outpost in the nearer frontier, Mr. T. F. G. Wilson being posted in charge on return of the journey of the big Column.

The Column under Barnard and Captain Oldfield are expected to return to Kamaing early in March, but the big Column will not return till next April.

DARING THEFT IN A TRAIN.

Arrest of Three Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Three up-country men have been arrested near Jamtara Railway station with a large sum of rupees. They are alleged to have been stolen from a passenger on No. 18 Down Mogul Sarai Howrah Passenger train. It is further alleged that they pulled the alarm cord and got out of the train after robbing and beating a trader.

MAULED BY A PANTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Mr. C. R. Cleayland, C. S. who was recently mauled on the arm by a panther, while he was shooting in a jungle near Sambalpur, is progressing favourably towards recovery and has gone to Nagpur.

A MEDITERRANEAN TRIP.

Sequel to a Passenger's Adventures.

The Great Western Railway Company successfuly appealed in the King's Bench Division in Mail week against a verdict and judgment in the Reading County Court awarding damages to Mr. Arthur Henry Morris, of Stroud, for alleged negligence on the part of the company's servants.

Mr. Shearman, K.C., for the railway company, said that in September, 1909, the plaintiff started for a Mediterranean trip and booked to Southampton. At Reading he had lunch, and intended to proceed to Southampton, but being misdirected by an official he found himself in a train bound for Wolverhampton. He changed at Oxford, and then went to Southampton, where he missed his boat. He eventually joined the vessel at Lisbon, having crossed the Channel, and proceeded thence by rail. In the Reading County Court he recovered £5 general damages for inconvenience and £13 4s. 10d. in respect of the expense incurred by having travelled overland to Lisbon.

The company appealed against this decision on the ground that no "wilful misconduct" on the part of their servant as mentioned under which the ticket was issued had been proved. The county court judge left the question of negligence to the jury, and the jury, as a matter of fact, found that the official in question had been negligent. It was also contended that the passenger broke his journey at Reading, and should not have been awarded the damages mentioned. It was possible, said counsel, that the official might have thought Mr. Morris said "Wolverhampton" when he inquired for the Southampton train.

Mr. Engleback (for the passenger) argued that the company could not evade their common law liability by conditions which a traveller would not reasonably be able to accept. There were notices on the platform indicating that the train was not going to Southampton, and counsel urged that the official ought to have seen them.

Their lordships (Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Bucknill) decided to allow the appeal, with costs, holding the view that there was no evidence before the county court judge of wilful misconduct on the part of the company's servant.

RAILWAY RETURN.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	23	......	52
For previous 23 weeks of half year	12,434	9,664	88	22,186
Totalfor24weeks	12,934	10,064	88	23,086
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	495	439	......	934
Per mile of Ry..	29	25	......	54
Total to corresponding date..	12,765	7,200	47	20,012

Decrease for the week.............Rs. 34
Increase to date..................... „ 3,074

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buy ing the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MOUNT SINAI'S 'DISCOVERY.'

An Explorer's Claim.

One of the most active explorers in Arabia this year is Dr. Alois Musil, who, with a commission from the Turkish Government, left Vienna in April last for Northern Arabia. With Dr. Musil were a geologist, Dr. Leopold Kober, and a cartographer, Herr Rudolf Thomasberger. Keeping as far as was possible in touch with the Hejaz railway, which was used by them as their base for supplies, the party proceeded to Maan by way of Beirut and Damascus, and on reaching their destination, a caravan of three servants and seven camels organized.

The exploring party had to guard themselves against all eventualities. The Turkish Government, as is well known, maintains only a bare hold on Arabia, and her authority there may be said to be practically nil. Owing to the secluded and isolated Turkish outposts there, which are exceedingly few in number, the country is entirely at the mercy of the fanatical tribe known as the Bedouins, proud possessors of modern rifles or other firearms, stolen, as a rule, from a stray European adventurer.

Nevertheless, Dr. Musil and his two companions succeeded in carrying out many important explorations and other scientific work. Besides collecting a great deal of linguistic, ethnological, and geological material, the explorers gathered many plants and insects. It was found impossible to use a theodolite, but the mapping was affected by plane-table and compass. A thorough examination of the little-known area extending from Maan southwards to El Gow, and from the Red Sea eastward to Teima and the Wadi Shisham was also effected.

Dr. Musil believes that the main result of his journey is the identification of the famous Biblical Mount Sinai a mountain about whose precise whereabouts a great controversy, has been raging for some time. Some eminent writers and geographers—the most important among them being the famous Sir R. Burton—hold that it is futile to try and discover the exact spot where the mountain is situated, at all attempts at identification are necessarily vain nevertheless those who do not doubt that it is possible to discover its identfication declare that Mount Sinai is in the Sinai peninsula in the vicinity of Elath, and it is this very region which was explored by Dr. Musil and his party.

DENTAL INSTITUTE SUED.

Damages for the Plaintiff.

In view of articles exposing quacks the following case, which recently took place in Clerkenwell County Court London is interesting. A commercial traveller of the name of Elliott used and obtained £20 damages and cost from the Williams Dental Institute for the ill-treatment that he had received from one of the Institute's operators.

The plaintiff stated that one day last August he was walking down Gray's Inn Road when a handbill was given to him on which it was advertised that the Williams Dental Institute would extract teeth absolutely painlessly for the sum of one shilling. Having a slight touch of toothache at the time, he determined to visit the Institute, which is situated in the Gray's Inn Road. After paying a shilling, he went upstairs, and showing his affected tooth, which was an upper wisdom tooth, to an operator he agreed to have it extracted. The operator injected some fluid into his gum and then, clutching him round the neck, forced the forceps into his mouth. He did not succeed in removing the tooth however, but snapped a portion of it off, and badly lacerated the gum and jaw bone. The stump of the tooth he left in. The plaintiff suffered considerable pain during the operation. On returning home, the whole side of his face swelled up, his eye became blacked underneath, and he suffered excruciating pain. He became so bad that some days after he consulted a qualified dentist.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

This was a Mr. Arthur Gask, who is an L.D.S., and carries on a dental surgery at Finsbury Pavement. He gave an account in court as to the condition in which he found Mr. Elliott's mouth. He stated that he found the plaintiff's gum crushed and squeezed together at the socket. The forecepts had evidently been pushed right up to the cheek bone which was badly torn, and there was a wound in the palate bone, and flesh was hanging down. From all the wounds in the mouth matter was discharging. The tooth which had been operated on in the plaintiff's mouth, he stated was nearly the easiest to remove, and had any skill been brought to bear upon the operation, it would have been utterly impossible for the injuries he found in the plaintiff's mouth to have been brought about. He had never seen, in all his years of experience, such injury over the extraction of one single tooth. Mr. Gask also stated that the plaintiff would always in the future be liable to neuralgia and headaches on the side of the face which had been maltreated by the Institute's operator.

NOT QUALIFIED.

Mr. Brookes, who the plaintiff recognised as the operator who had treated him at the Williams Dental Institute, stated in court that he had no remembrance of the plaintiff visiting the Institute, and that he had never mauled a patient's mouth about in all his twenty-five years of dental experience. He claimed to have undergone an apprenticeship in mechanical dentistry, but he was not a qualified dentist. On being pressed, he admitted that the William Dental Institute was run by a man of the name of Hawker, who was not a qualified dentist. The judge, in summing up, stated that the jury must take into consideration the fact that Mr. Elliott had been obliged to stay away from his business for a fortnight owing to the injury done to his mouth, and that the operator at the Institute had not brought reasonable skill to bear on the operation The jury, as above stated, awarded the plaintiff £20. and costs.

A PENCHANT FOR CIGARS.

Remarkable Series of Frauds.

Ernest Druce, 39, described as an author, of Newport Pagnell, was found guilty in mail week of obtaining cigars by fraud, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division.

Evidence was given that the accused wrote to the Hotel Victoria and other hotels from Newport Pagnell, saying that he liked their cigars, and ordering them to send him on some. They were sent, but he never paid for them. Amongst the hotels victimised were the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, the Lord Warden Hotels Dover, and the North-Eastern Railway Hotels at York and Newcastle. Some of the hotels also sent whisky. The cigars were in some cases sold by the accused for egges and potatoes.

The prisoner, addressing the jury, said that he had always paid his debts sooner or later, generally later, he was sorry to say. He had written a novel in collaboration with Mr. John Moffat, and it was published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. A short time ago he published with Mr. John Long, of London, a book partly prose and partly verse, which was not selling well. He had just finished the last page of another work when arrested. He based his moral right to order the goods on these matters, and he also mentioned that he was engaged to be married to a lady in Nottinghamshire who had several several thousande of pounds of her own. He had every intention of paying for the goods.

Mr. R. A. Gordon, who appeared for the prosecution, said he held letters from over 20 hotels in all parts of England and Scotland, including the Savoy and the Cecil in which prisoner asked for cigars, and in many cases got them. The prisoner was the son of very humble parents, but early in life he showed an aptitude for classics, and he was taken up by Lord Penrhyn, who sent him to Oxford University. He then became political agent to Mr. Moffat, but left that service in 1906. He had been with Mr. Moffat in various hotels. Last year he seemed to have gone down, and was charged with obtaining jewellery by false pretences from the Goldsmiths' Association. Mr. Moffat came forward, and the result was that the charge was withdrawn. Mr. Moffat had offered to send the prisoner to Canada to make a fresh start, but the prisoner declined the offer.

Detective Hawkins said that the parents of the lady to whom the prisoner was engaged had refused their consent to the marriage, and in the novel which the defendant wrote he referred to that circumstances.

Lieutenant Herbert E. C. Whyte, of the torpedo-boat destroyer Fervent, has been sentenced at Chatham to be reprimanded on a charge of causing his ship to be stranded by default.

James Mansell, an employe of the Hastings Corporation, has recently received his medal for taking part in the storming of the Taku Forts more than fifty years ago.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK.

It is exceedingly interesting to hear the opinion women of other nations form about us, says Mrs. Neish in "M. A. P." I was talking to an American the other day, and she aired her views freely on English customs and English women—indeed, she seemed to know far more about us than we know about ourselves. "You see it is this way," she explained, "you are all in a way, more or less restricted in your different sets of Society. And I, being a traveller, have become Cosmopolitan. And I have met English friends wherever I have been, and when I come to Europe to visit them I find they all belong to these different 'sets.' For instance, I have just been staying with a sub-dean's wife in a cathedral town; the society was wholly indescribable, indescribably good, and indescribably narrow. And yet they were the very essence of kindness and goodness to me, but they really weren't bright" she added sadly. "Then there are your suburbs"—but I will draw a line over her comment on our suburban society for she had only taken what I might call a snapshot view, of it and had missed the underlying gem of interest. The faults of all sets and cliques lie on the surface, and here those who run can so easily read the bounds that hold it together; the charm that it possesses for those who are members of it is an intangible essence of sympathy and understanding that is missed by those who merely stand by and criticise.

A RARE QUALITY.

It is quite impossible to define the quality of sympathetic understanding. It is an indefinable spirit essence, a quality rare and beautiful, and singularly lacking in the average human being. Persons who are selfish are wholly unaware of it, and people with hobbies usually possess it only in a very moderate degree. It is astonishing how self-centred people often become who have ardent hobbies, and how selfish they are apt to consider others. The man whose hobby is golf or fishing, or even china or picture collecting, is apt to talk his pet subject to death; and yet how impatient he usually is about others. He never listens to what other people say. It is, indeed, a fashion to-day not to listen to others. People often say truly "there are no good talkers nowadays." I would rather assert there are few good listeners. I believe there are just as many good talkers as ever there were—but "cui bono" their talent of talking? Who would listen? Among those who are selfish—and, being in a cavilling mood, I feel constrained to mention them—are the owners of dogs. I do not believe there is any person so callously selfish as a dog-lover appears. And to see the way some women caress and fondle their pet dogs—but there I am a dog-lover myself. But I could write a whole page on the foolish extravaganees of language, food, gesture, and even clothes, that women sometimes show about their pet dogs.

SELFISH GARDENERS.

I believe amateur gardeners are also extremely self-centred, far too ready to talk garden and "shop." I do it myself, and I have often perceived it in others. If anyone takes a kindly interest in the seaside "Cat Walk," about, which I have written so much, I find it extremely difficult to prevent myself pointing out its beauties and discussing its possibilities "ad nauseam." I always refrain, if I can, from giving people the Greek and Latin names of flowers, for this is anathema to a nongarden, lover. I have seen people who inadvertently admired, we will say, a herbaceous border, taken round by the enthusiastic owner and told all the Latin names of every plant until only common courtesy prevented their refusing to listen. I myself, being a singularly amateurish amateur, do not care for the scientific names of flowers. Oh, dear, how small it all is? Emerson says "it is as easy to be great as it is to be small"—but I think very few of us find this is so. The only pity is that we are so impatient with one another, and so tenderly tolerant of our own little weaknesses and many idiosyncrasies. It is difficult to remember that we are all in different stages of mental and spiritual development that those who have got a little further in thought should be patient with those who seldom think at all. As a friend of mine said to me the other day: "Why judge them? they have not got that length; you surely don't expect the roses to come out before even the daffodils are out."

A GOLDEN SENTENCE.

In a modern book of the memories of a great actress I saw the following heading of a chapter: "I shall journey through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do let me do it now for I shall not pass this way again." This was an ever-memorable and golden sentence. The first part of it alone is a little moral homily we should do well to take to heart. If in our troubles we were to remember more often that we shall only make the journey once, we should surely endeavour to throw them off instead of dwelling morbidly upon them, even after they are over. We should also prize far more highly our pleasures, and be more careful how we spend our days; above all, we should be more considerate to one another. There is, it has often been said and written, nothing sadder than the sentence: "It might have been." If we remember how inevitable life is, and remember that we can only make the journey here once, we should pause and think and look round and see how we could make it to the best advantage for ourselves and others, not forgetting, as we so often do now in our senseless haste and stupendous thoughtlessness, that "we shall not pass this way again."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd January, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	2	10	35 p.m.	10	25
Teheran ...	3	1	20 p.m.	0	37
Suez	3	2	0 p.m.	0	58

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Cable Djedda Suakim interrupted (30-12-10).

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the sure raising powder—2 ozs. of it will raise 1 lb. of flour. Give home baking with 'Paisley Flour' a trial to-day. You are sure of three things—freshness, digestibility ('Paisley Flour' cakes are always light), and less cost.
Mix one part to eight parts of ordinary flour dry before adding the other ingredients.
"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing many useful recipes.

INTENSE PAIN FROM ECZEMA FOR 3 YEARS
Terrible Itching and Burning from Knee Down. Skin Very Swollen and Inflamed. Covered with Scales.
Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail. "Cuticura" Cured Him.

"Previous to using Cuticura I suffered intense pain for three years from eczema on my leg, from the knee down. It began from a small spot the size of a penny and broke in a watery way over the ankles. It spread rapidly to the knee. It looked like an eruption, the skin red and inflamed and covered with a coating of scales. The leg became very swollen, with a terrible itching and burning sensation. In this way I suffered for the three years. I assure you I have tried all kinds of remedies and consulted several medical men. In fact I tried almost every kind of treatment one could mention, but all to no avail. My disease was as bad or worse than ever until I tried Cuticura. After a few applications I felt relief and I continued until cured. Now thanks to Cuticura, I can walk about with ease and comfort, the itching is gone and my leg is its normal size.
"I recommended the Cuticura treatment to a friend who had suffered from eczema twenty-seven years. He has commenced the use of Cuticura and is rapidly getting cured." (Signed) Richard Barrett, Mission to Seamen Institute, Ruperra St Newport Mon., England, Nov. 24, 1909.
Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free 32-page Cuticura Book on the speedy treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

IT'S A BAD SIGN
when you have that obstinate lingering cough which will not be shaken off.
There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.
Rub it well in to the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.
It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can anybody afford to be without it in the house all the time?
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure tate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, ou should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS,
SCURVY | BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA | SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS, | PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this etter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture. —June 12, 1908'
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"W have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR : :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years. WHISKEY.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.
Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.
COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. H. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

PENALTIES OF MODERN SCIENCE.

It is an unfortunate result of the immense progress made of late in every department of science that an ever-increasing power is put into the hands of disturbers of the peace. The revolutionary movement in Russia owed most of its terrors to the ease with which bombs could be manufactured. In France, "King Pataud" has shown how easily great discomfort can be inflicted upon the community by one or two skilled electricians. So, too, on board ship. A single malcontent crew, using modern guns of great precision and effectiveness, can throw a great city into a panic. Unfortunately the power of the weapon now put into their hands is amply realised by turbulent spirits. A very small pretext is sufficient to make them take up their new arm of offence. The grievances of the Rio mutineers are said to be trivial, far more trivial even than those of the mutineers who alarmed the city a fortnight ago. Those men elicited some small amount of sympathy by their complaints, as well as by the admirable way in which they manœuvred their vessels. Their imitators are mere anarchists, whose presence in the Navy of Brazil is a standing danger. The force of the Portuguese example is not yet spent. That, too, is the second penalty we pay for the advance of science. The world is too much linked together. Fire spreads too easily.

IMITATIONS.

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Avory have had a slight difference of opinion in the Law Courts. There was nothing very serious about it. The peace of the Bench is not imperilled. But the question happens to be one on which many, quite ordinary folk have different and strong views. To have it decided by the highest judicial authority would be a blessing; but of course the highest judicial authority never can settle matters of pressing importance. The question was nothing less than the claim of sound produced by mechanism to be considered music. Mr. Justice Avory took the negative with the cautious statement that "it might be said that the strains of an automatic piano or a gramophone are not music." The Lord Chief Justice, thereupon, declared that he himself considered them very good music. A gramophone and an authomatic piano are certainly more melodious than some people's singing and other people's playing. But then nobody dreams of calling the efforts of such people by the nobly name of music; so that problem remains where it was. Perhaps some light may be thrown on it by a forcible argument once employed by the Rev. Mr. Haweis. After imitating the song of the nightingale by means of a tin whistle held in water, he pointed out that any little boy could accomplish the feat, and hearing him from afar one would certainly be deluded into those romantic thoughts and recollections which the nightingale only is supposed to evoke. The gramophone and the automatic piano are like the whistle in water; very successful imitations. But the nightingale remains the nightingale, and music is no less a thing of nature and inspiration.

WHAT ONE SHOULD SAY.

A reckless fellow in Southwark County Court was almost drowned in a well of English pure and undefiled. He dared to use the phrase "*Buck up.*" Judge Willis said it was vulgar; he had never heard it in respectable society; it was shocking. Conscious that merely destructive criticism is poor stuff, he proceeded to reconstruct the phrase. "Why doesn't a person say," he asked, "'I hope you are prospering'?" The question is magnificently pertinent. Why, instead of classing a man as an "outsider," don't we say his person is such that people of perspicacity, lofty morals, and exquisite propriety would prefer him to remain beyond the limits of their acquaintance? Why, rather than soil our lips with that horrid word "rotten," don't we say that a thing is so fundamentally unsound that nothing can be expected of it but immediate and complete destruction?—or that it is so inherently defective that prolonged existence can, by no process of optimism, be predicated for it? Why don't we prefer to "Bosh!" the explicit statement that our interlocutor's remark encroaches on the limits of absurdity? Why—why don't we employ this decent kind of English? Simply because slang saves us from the cruel fate.

THE MACHINERY TEST.

An invention which may save the world a good deal of trouble is described in "Knowledge" by Mr. John Gray, treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Mr. Gray claims that it gives a very good idea of mental character. The standard of measurement seems to be the valuable quality of persistence. The "practical common sense of the average man" approaches nearest the centre. A degree below come the geniuses, with witty, brilliant, and suggestive minds; a degree above are persons fond of abstract thinking, who have an infinite capacity for taking pains. The merely frivolous are two degrees below, while people with fixed ideas founded on sentiment rather than reason are placed two degrees above. Outside these categories the mind is unstable. We can well belive it. Otherwise the story told by the machine strikes one as discordant to common experience. For instance, we should have thought genuises would betray more capacity for persistence than the average man, and, as for the pains taken by the abstract thinker, they are, of course, infinite; but is not persistence a queer word to describe them by? One wonders what mind represented genius for the purpose of experiment, and what abstract thought. To dispute the correctness of the invention is not our intention; we merely suggest how experience may be corrected by machinery. If all goes well, and if such machinery proves capable of development, the world in time may be saved all trouble of ascertaining by its unaided intelligence whether a man is or is not a genius. Pop him in the machine and the critics will be spared no end of worry.

"MAN'S ATTITUDE TO DEATH."

Your remarks, quoted from the "Hospital," concerning the stoicism with which the majority of mankind face death (writes a correspondent) remind me of what the lady told me who for a quarter of a century was at the head of a large London hospital. She made a point of being with every patient dying in the hospital when the last hour was at hand, and it was her experience that in the vast majority of cases life ebbs away as quietly as if the patient were falling asleep. Very rarely indeed was there any violent struggle, and not once had she seen any sign of the death-agony in the description of which some novelists seem to revel. Now and then there came into the eyes, at the very last, a wonderful look, as if they were witnessing something inexpressibly beautiful. When this had been the case the dead face, even when it was that of an old man or woman or one who had suffered long and severely, retained a radiance rarely seen in the face of any living being.

MEASURING THE MIND.

Mr. John Gray, the treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute, has invented a machine which gives a very good idea of mental character, and he describes it in detail in the pages of "Knowledge" for December. The test depends upon the persistence of imagaes and the power of the brain to distinguish the movements of light caused by a revolving mirror. When a certain number of revolutions is reached a flicker is no longer seen, and for each person the number is remarkably constant throughout a long number of tests. The persistence of colour sensation is closely related to a quality of mind called perseveration, and a scale has been drawn up showing the kind of character likely to be associated with different degrees of persistence. At the centre comes the average amount corresponding with the practical common sense of the average man; a degree below are those who are ordinarily called geniuses, with witty, brilliant and suggestive minds; a degree above are persons fond of abstract thinking, and who "have an infinite capacity for taking pains." Two degrees below frivolous people come in, and two above are those with fixed ideas, founded apparently on sentiment rather than reason. Outside these categories the mind is unstable, and persons with exceedingly low perseveration are liable to acute mania, while those with excessively high perservertion usually suffer from melancholia.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICS.

All the newspapers have been giving recently increased space to politics, but all did not do so in equal degree. Some, which seek rather to interest their readers than to influence them, yield grudgingly just so much as they must, and give the suggestion of liners which, in threat of war, have shipped a gun or two but retain all the characteristics of a floating hotel. Other have flung themselves more heartily into the combat, and resemble the fighting machines of the Royal Navy at that moment when all deck encumbrances have been thrown overboard and every ounce of superfluous woodwork has been chopped off by the hatchet. In the prominence thus given to politics the newspapers are, of course, only reflecting the public mind, for it has always been a tradition in our country that politics are a first interest of the subjects of the King, and even the humblest citizen is as convinced that he is a born politician as the duke is who seeks to justify his conviction by claiming that he belongs by birth to the "legislating class." "I am no scholard," said the illiterate voter, "but I knows something about politics."

EVERY MAN A POLITICIAN.

The preoccupation of all sorts of people with the government of their own country was one of the facts which struck that shrewd observer Lien Chi Altangi very early after putting foot on our much-favoured isle. He noted that every man claimed to be a politician, and that "the lowest mechanic looks upon it as a duty to be a watchful guardian of his country's freedom." Moreover, it would seem that even in his day the women suffragists existed in "posse," for, he avers, "even the fair sex are sometimes found to mix the severity of national altercation with the blandishments of love, and often become conquerors more weapons of destruction than their eyes." Then the Chinaman contrasts the gazettes which are the vehicle of the political information discussed at the cafes with the analogous publications of his own land by saying that there it is the Emperor who writers them in order to instruct his subjects, whereas in England it is the subjects who write them in order to instruct the Administration. Lien Chi Altangi was only an imaginary critic, but one of flesh and blood was Cesar de Saussure, who visited this country during the twenties of the eighteenth century. He also bears witness to the working man's interest in politics. Most working men, he avers, begin the day by repairing to a cafe to read the news and he declares that he has known shoeblacks and suchlike forming themselves into a farthing club to buy a daily gazette and discuss it together. "Nothing," he adds, "is so pleasant as to hear them reasoning on political matters and the interests of princes. One often sees Englishmen more interested in a treaty of peace or of alliance than in their own business." He also alludes to the gazettes, and what most strikes him about them is the extraordinary outspokenness of their criticisms. The Stuarts, of course, were still a danger, and there was a limit to the tolerence of the authorities; but, on the whole, the liberty such papers enjoyed was amazing, and he names two whose leading articles were almost invariably a criticism or even a satire on the Minister or the Government.

CESAR DE SAUSSURE.

Saussure was a Swiss, and not a Frenchman, but no doubt he knew how differently things were ordered in France. There the citizens were deliberately excluded from political knowledge, and political discussion in print was peremptorily forbidden. There was, indeed, the "Gazette de France" a political paper, but not only were its columns censored by the authorities, but it was much more profuse in its information as to what was happening in the Empire of Siam or at the Court of the Great Mogul than as to what was going on in the political sensorium of the fair land of France. Strange punishments awaited those who dared to criticise the Government, and the wooden cage of Mont Saint-Michel was one of them. This cage was, it must be admitted, less a place of torture than its mediæval analogue, which was too low for the inmate to stand upright in and too narrow for him to lie down, but that it was a place of torment enough the experience of Dubourg showed. Dubourg was a starveling pamphleteer who fled to Germany to publish a serial exposing the ill-government of France. But the long arm of his native land haled him back to durance and the cage of Mont Saint-Michel, which he found to be a punishment worthy of the age of "Damien's bed of steel." According to Voltaire—who, however, may be suspected of exaggeration,—he lived in it for just over a year, went mad, attempted to starve himself to death, and died in rags and misery.

THE DIVINE ART OF POESY.

Most educated men serve an apprenticeship of some sort to what the Scottish Solomon called "the divine art of poesy." Thus Thackeray is true to nature when he makes Pendennis "break out" in the Poet's Corner of the "County Chronicle" with verses addressed to "A Tear," and Scott when he credits Francis Osbladistone with his own "O for the voice of that wild horn" and Edward Waverley with the verses which his Aunt Rachel transferred into her common-place-book among choice recipes for cookery and medicine. This apprenticeship is a useful thing even if one is in future to be concerned only with prose, for it implies a study of rhythms and word-values, and if a writer is not a Dick Sanctuary in his 'teens he will have become a mere word-artisan before he is out of his twenties. It is useful even if one is to be only a "general reader," because a mind trained to detect the poetic elements in life and nature will appreciate them all the more warmly when it finds them reflected in literature. Then comes the question of the publication of his work, for although twangling Jack, the young poet, as a coy feeling that to expose his tender effusions to the cold gaze of the world would be like calling his sweetheart's name up the chimney, such scruples are easily outweighed by the consideration that it is an act of charity not to exclude the public from the privilege of contemplating masterpieces. On the question whether a young poet should publish or not, Professor Blackie in his "Notes of a Life" draws up an elaborate balance-sheet of the pros and cons. His general conclusion is a wise negative, yet in his racy way he admits that publication is good in one respect—it is the best means "to take the conceit out of a young man" who, like a mother, is apt to think that his offspring has only to be publicly seen and "the sun and the moon and the eleven stars will bow down to it."

THOMAS HARDY'S WORKS.

Although "The Poor Man and the Lady" is the only work of Hardy's of which the public knows that has not passed into print, yet scattered through various periodicals there are writings of his which have, in England at least, never been reprinted. Some are of a miscellaneous sort, like the article "How I Built Myself a House" in "Chambers's Journal" for 1865, "Ancient Earthworks at Casterbridge" in the "English Illustrated" for 1890 "The Dorsetshire Labourer" in "Longman's" for 1883, and "Memories of Church Restoration" in "Cornhill," 1906. Others may be described as critical. Thus "Dialect in Novels" was a letter to the "Athenæum" in 1878, a review of William Barnes' "Poems of Rural Life" appeared in the "New Quarterly" in 1879, an obituary of Barnes in the "Athenæum" of 1886 was by Hardy, while the "Forum" of 1888 published "The Profitable Reading of Fiction," the second volume of the "New Review" an article "Candour, in English Fiction," and the "Pall Mall" of 1891 "Why I Do Not Write Plays." Of short stories there are three. "An Indiscretion in the Life of an Heiress" appeared in the "New Quarterly" for 1878, "The Romantic Adventure of a Milkmaid" in the "Graphic" of 1883, and "The Waiting Supper" in "Murray's Magazine" for 1888.

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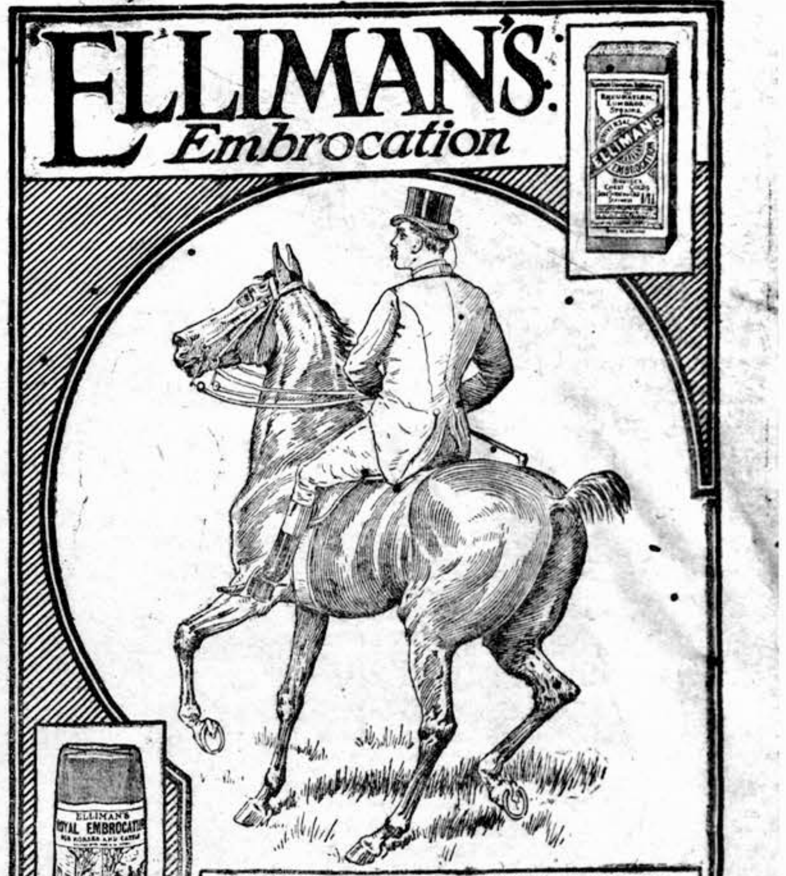

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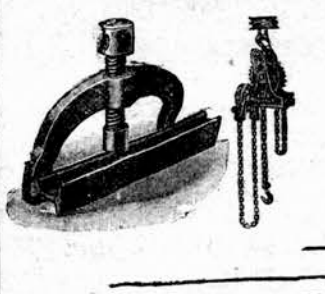

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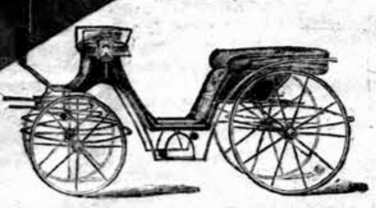

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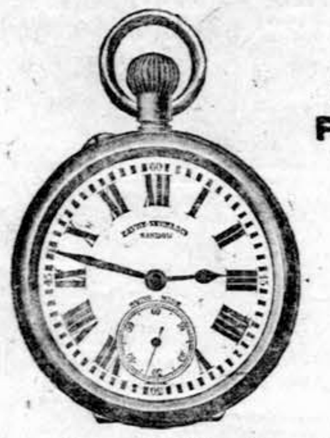

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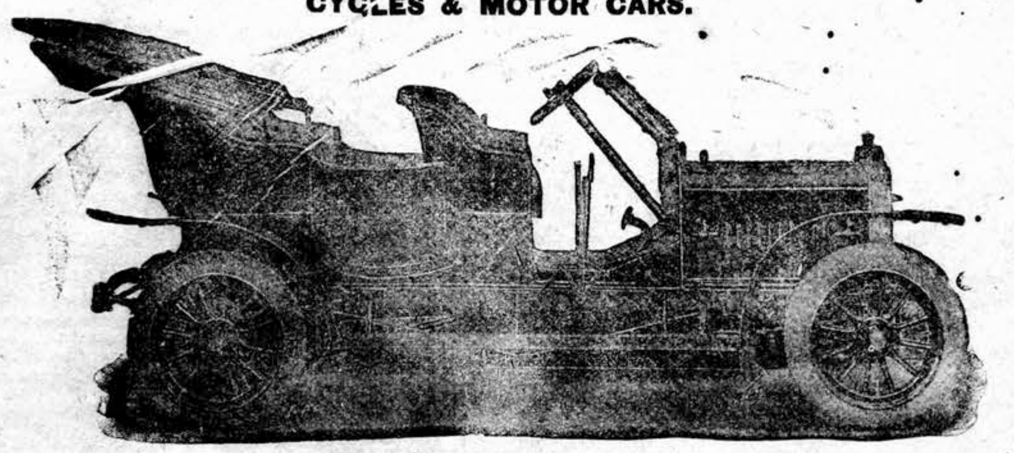

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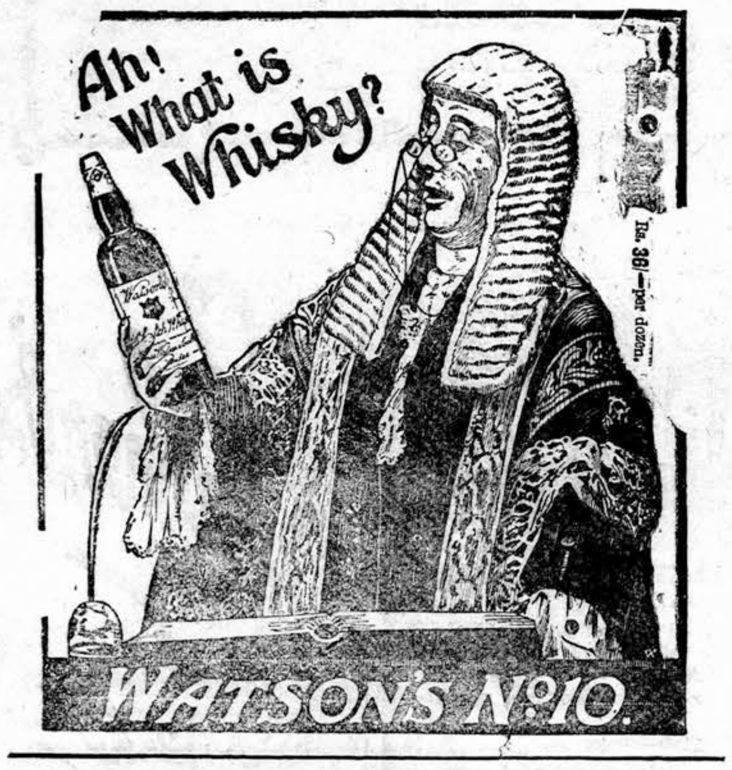

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